Established 1887

ations for some programs, some of

these new cuts would end up much

larger than 12 percent and would

reopen bitter battles on Capitol

Cuts from military appropriations would total \$2 billion, as pre-

Mr. Reagan also proposed cuts

in the more or less automatic bene-

fit or entitlement programs in the

budget not subject to the appropriations process. He said that these

would save \$2.6 billion in 1982 and

viously announced.

Solidarity Wins Management Role in Plants

By John Darnton New York Times Service

WARSAW -- In a major step: toward economic reform, the parliament passed laws Friday to make factories and enterprises. more autonomous and to give workers more power in running

The legislation, if carried out, would move Poland away from the orthodox Soviet model of a tightly controlled; centrally planned economy, as liberal economists here have long advocated.

Instead, Poland is adopting the more experimental systems of Hungary and Yugoslavia, with a high degree of workers' participation in industry through elected workers councils. The councils have considerable say in decisions involving production, investment,

profits and even their own wages. The adoption of the laws, after months of debate on the topic of workers' self-management also represents a considerable erosion in the power of the Communist Party to name all administrative personnel - a practice called nomenclature that is a mainstay of Communist rule in most East European countries.

Continent Shifts To Winter Time

BRUSSELS — All European Economic Community member countries move their clocks back one hour this weekend to winter time, except Britain and Ireland which remain on summer time for another four

This will put EEC countries one hour ahead of GMT, except for Greece which will be two hours ahead.

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2023 (63 203 (63 203 (63)

For the first time, all EEC countries this year changed to summer time on the same day - March 29 - but there is still no agreement on a common date for the start of winter

Although the compromise arrangement was suggested by Solidarity's national executive, there is no guarantee that the union's full national congress, which meets Saturday, will go along. During the past two days, several regional union leaders have voiced criticism of the compromise, asserting that the union retreated too easily from its earlier position that only workers should have the right to choose

Referendum Demanded

In the first phase of the congress earlier this month, the delegates voted to demand that parliament hold a national referendum on the subject of self-management and threatened to boycott any legislation on the subject that did not

take workers' views into account. The issue could become a test of strength for Lech Walesa, Solidarity's moderate leader, although his prestige is still so immense that few observers believe he would lose. Mr. Walesa and other union leaders will be up for election at

The two bills on economic reform passed through parliament unanimously, with cheers from the 46 or so deputies assembled in the chamber. It was a public show of unity that gave no indication of an intensive behind-the-scenes struggle Thursday in which the Communist Party attempted to water down the self-management bill.

At a party cancus, the leaders attempted to force changes that would have strengthened the government's hand in drawing up the list of enterprises in which the state alone can determine the management. One change would have eliminated a requirement that the list be drawn up in agreement with the unions, and the other would have stricken a requirement that the enterprises on such a list only be those that are extremely important to the national economy.

In an unprecedented rebellion, however, so many deputies threatened to vote against a changed bill that the party leadership backed down and the version that had been agreed upon with Solidarity (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Tass Carries Appeal For Purge in Poland

From Agency Dispatches MOSCOW — The Soviet Union on Friday signaled its growing impatience with the present Warsaw leadership by publishing a call for a return to orthodox Marxism-Leninism in the Polish Communist

Party and a purge of its ranks. A Tass report from Warsaw printed in daily newspapers said the demand was put forward by members of a Marxist-Leninist seminar attached to the Warsaw provincial party organization.

The report by Tass was an abbreviated version of a letter reportedly written by a study group attached to the Warsaw district branch of the Polish Communist-Party. The letter did not name the officials that the group wanted purged, but their demand appeared to be targeted at Stanislaw Kania, the Polish party leader, and others around him who have followed a policy of negotia-

tion with Solidarity's leaders. Tass said that the Warsaw group, calling itself a "Marxist-Leninist seminar," was one of numerous party groups and individuals who have issued letters and statements setting "clear and unambiguous demands to stop the extremists and to block the path of counterrevolution" said to have been chosen by Solidarity. The Soviet report did not name any of the

"We believe that the line of public agreement has turned into a line of conciliation with reaction and counterrevolution, connivance at violations of law and order, and into a line of decomposition of the state and the Socialist economy." the Warsaw group was said to have written. "The struggle for the Communist character of our party. and against revisionist and liquidatory trends showing themselves inside it demands first of all a purge of its ranks."

Meeting Urged

The group added: "Enough of the policy of concessions to reaction and counterrevolution; such concessions elevated fascism to power before. We believe that it is necessary-to convene immediately a plenary sesssion of the Central Committee of the party which would determine concrete and effective measures to deal with the

current situation." It was the second time this year that Moscow had quoted hard-line Polish Communist groups as calling for Soviet-style orthodoxy and a crackdown on political opponents to replace the liberal course pursued by Mr. Kania

Western diplomats said there

was no doubt the report was intended to convey Moscow's own feelings on developments in Poland and showed the Kremlin was growing angry and impatient with Warsaw's failure to reassert Communist authority.

The fact that it was published on the eve of the second part of Solidarity's congress in Gdansk suggested that Moscow felt Mr. Kama was largely to blame that the meeting craid go ahead without any kind of political constraints, they added.

Not Known

Western observers in Warsaw appeared not to know about the Marxist-Leninist seminar mentioned in the Soviet report, and the Polish media have not published its appeal. Some diplomats in Moscow said they believed it could be a tiny pro-Soviet group that had been encouraged by Moscow to issue its appeal.

The group called for a return to pure Communist ideology based on the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, a purge of party ranks to eliminate revisionism, and the use of the full power of the law to punish anti-Socialist and anti-Soviet activities.

References to Lenin's teachings in the Soviet bloc almost invariably mean his advocacy of the sole authority of the party without tolerance of any organizations upholding differing opinions.

O'Connor Joins

U.S. High Court

Sandra Day O'Connor was sworn into office on Friday, be-

coming the U.S. Supreme

Court's first woman justice and

its 102d member. In the oath

administered in Washington by

Chief Justice Warren E.

Burger, at right, she vowed to

"do equal right to the poor and

to the rich." The 51-year-old

former Arizona legislator and

appeals court judge received

Senate confirmation Monday.



Chinese Party Rebukes Writers for Negativism

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service PEKING — Hu Yaobang, the new chairman of China's Communist Party, forcefully rebuked the country's writers and artists Friday for dark and negative works and for failing to conform to the par-

Mr. Hu warned intellectuals that the party would not tolerate what it saw as "wrong trends and approaches" to literature and art and declared that its current campaign of criticism would be stepped up against those guilty of "bourgeois liberalism" and other ideological

However, persuasion should be used, Mr. Hu said, to get erring writers to revise or scrap those works found harmful, and mass campaigns, like those Mao launched during the Cultural Revolution, should not be used.

But Mr. Hu's stern speech to more than 6,000 of the country's leading intellectuals on the centenary of the leftist writer Lu Hsun made clear the party's determination to pull them back into line.

Deploring "certain unhealthy, negative features which harm the people," Mr. Hu said that the party had made "many new proposals for enriching our literature and art" more than 18 months ago but that "unfortunately, writers and artists have not paid sufficient at-

tention to these proposals."

The party leadership is evidently prepared to do now with public criticism and political pressure what it failed to do with "cordial discussions."

Mexico Budget Minister Proposed as President

"The task of such criticism is to

MEXICO CITY - Leaders of Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party Friday proposed the planning and budget minister, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, as presidential candidate in next vear's elections.

The party has never lost a presidential election since it came to power in 1929. If Mr. de la Madrid's candidacy is confirmed by a party convention, he is almost certain to succeed President José López Portillo whose six-year term ends in December, next year.

Toot up the weeds and water the flowers," Mr. Hu said quoting Lu Hsun, who died in 1936 and is being honored as modern China's greatest writer. "Without criticism, literature and art can make no progress. Critics should have a

clear sense of right and wrong, affirming what is right and pointing out what is wrong"

The most likely target of this criticism will be those works that have cast doubt on Socialism or the leadership of the Communist Party, two unquestionable tenets of the Chinese political system, and perhaps as well works that fail to motivate Chinese and give them

tious modernization drive. Victims of Radicals

enthusiasm for the country's ambi-

Without naming specific writers or artists, Mr. Hu said, "Their works are what Lu Hsun described as the literature of complaints and discontent. Lu Hsun, living in dark old China, declared incisively that if a nation has only a literature of complaints and discontent, there was no hope for it.'

Mr. Hu acknowledged that some intellectuals, persecuted during the Cultural Revolution and earlier radical campaigns, felt "somewhat resentful," but they could not be permitted, he said, to carry this into their work where it would influence many people. Others "persist in their erroneous writing because they lack a correct understanding" of China, its needs and the historical reasons for its adoption of Socialism.

These and others had a choice of following the party's leadership or, it appears from Mr. Hu's speech,

What writers, artists and all Chinese intellectuals must remember. Mr. Hu said, is that here politics come first, and everything is subordinated to politics. There is no art for art's sake, no literary or artistic creation that springs solely from a writer's or artist's own in-

"Literature and art must describe society accurately and forcefully and in turn influence society to deepen and broaden the revolution and impel society forward." Mr. Hu declared. "If we allow weeds and flowers to grow together without the requisite struggle. there is bound to be chaos in our literature and art."

The Associated Press

Reagan Asks More '82 Cuts

Plan to Delay Social Security Raise Abandoned

By Lee Lescaze

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26-27, 1981

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - President Reagan has abandoned his intention to lead the politically treacherous effort to restore Social Security to fiscal health, but, in what he called a difficult and painful but essential effort toward his goal of balancing the budget by 1984, proposed \$13 billion in U.S. government spending cuts and \$3 billion in new revenues through elimination of tax abuses.

In a nationwide broadcast

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

President Reagan's advisers have

been saying that Thursday night's

economic message would display

the administration's resolve to bal-

ance the U.S. government budget

formed the speech into a demon-

stration of something else: The re-

solve may still be there, but many

of the steps that experts say will be necessary to achieve the goal of a

balanced budget will have to be

Almost \$3 billion of Reagan's

new target of \$13 billion in spend-

ing reductions for the 1982 fiscal

year, for example, is to be carried

out in changes in formulas for Medicare, Medicaid, welfare, food

stamps, subsidized housing, pen-sions, student loans and other "en-

uitlement" programs that benefit

these, only a promise that "a com-

prehensive proposal" for reform

would be produced soon by an ad-

The entitlement formulas are

key because, by Mr. Reagan's cal-

culation, they will also account for

\$25 billion of the \$75 billion in

cuts estimated as necessary after

next fiscal year to close the federal

deficit by 1984. And yet Mr.

Reagan's advisers have long been

aware that these will likely be the

most difficult politically to extract

from a Congress growing more

and more divided over the essen-

tial fairness of the Reagan eco-

sue not addressed in detail was So-

cial Security. Mr. Reagan's budget

targets have always assumed that

Congress would reduce projected

Social Security benefits by \$48 bil-

lion during the next five years. But

Congress dramatically rebuffed

Mr. Reagan on the proposed cut-

backs he submitted earlier in the

year, particularly proposals for re-

ducing future retirees' benefits.

Another politically explosive is-

nomic program.

ministration task force.

But there were no specifics on

Recent political realities trans-

by 1984.

addressed later.

WASHINGTON — For weeks,

cial Security benefit increases he had proposed and threw a challenge to Democrats who control the House of Representatives to join in a bipartisan search for a so-lution that would "remove Social Security once and for all from poli-

Mr. Reagan said in his speech, televised from the Oval Office. that "the important thing now is to hold to a firm, steady course" on the budget. While he said that his

Goal of Balanced Budget by 1984

Thursday night, Mr. Reagan said that 'our feet were never em-

bedded in concrete" on his original

Social Security package, and he

appealed to Democrats to join him

NEWS ANALYSIS

in appointing a bipartisan study

group to "review all the options

and come up with a plan that as-

sures the fiscal integrity of Social

Collides With Political Realities

new cuts kept alive the prospect of his oft-stated goal of a balanced budget by 1984, his address was strewn with indications that the Thursday night, the president backed away from the delayed Sopolitical course to that goal is becoming more turbulent.

Entitlement Programs

He proposed saving \$8.4 billion in fiscal 1982, which starts next Thursday, by a 12-percent, acrossthe-board cut in nonmilitary appropriations based on his March budget request. But since Congress exceeded his requests on appropri-

The prospect of such a study seems shaky, however, since Dem-

ocrats firmly reject the premise

that the Social Security system is

as insolvent as the president as-

For all its deferral of key issues,

Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled

with details of various other pro-

posals being presented to reduce

the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

(Continued on Page 8W, Col. 5)

\$15 billion by 1984, but that they will not be spelled out until later this fall, Even these unspecified cuts, however, seemed to promise slices in programs that Mr. Reagan told

Congress in his first budget speech Feb. 18 would be immune — the programs he called "the social salety net." [After meeting with Mr. Reagan

on Thursday afternoon, Gov. Richard Snelling of Vermont had said that the president would announce budget cuts totaling \$16 billion, a figure that proved er-

roneous. In addition to the entitlement cuts and the 12-percent decrease in appropriations, Mr. Reagan pro-

 Reduction of the nondefense federal payroll by about 75,000 (Continued on Page 8W, Col. 5)



FREEDOM — Three Armenian commandos who took over the Turkish consulate in central Paris surrendered early Friday morning and released more than 50 hostages. A woman freed by the terrorists is shown being escorted to a bus by a plainclothes policeman. Story, Page 2.

Israeli Sinai Squatters Vow to Resist Ouster

Official Inaction Seen Encouraging Opposition to Egyptian Return

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service TALMEI YOSEF, Sinai — Tumbleweeds roll through the deserted streets of this forlorn Jewish settlement, giving it an atmosphere of a chost town.

The skeletal remains of greenhouses protrude from the sand dunes. Shattered windows of the prefabricated homes give evidence of break-ins by Bedouin.

But the appearance of desolation is an illusion. Even though the settlement is on land that is to become part of Egypt in seven months. Talmei Yosef is gradually becoming something of a boom town of ultranationalist Jewish squatters determined to sabotage the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty before allowing the scheduled Israeli withdrawal April 28 from the last third of the Sinai.

Sixteen families, many of them West Bank settlers, have recently moved into abandoned homes in nearby Yamit to prepare for a stand against evacuation. Another 15 families have moved into Talmei Yosef, a dozen took over derelict houses in neighboring Atzmona and militant settlers say they plan to move 300 families into other vacated buildings.

'Last Stand'

The Israeli government, amid visions of Jewish soldiers battling with Jewish settlers in a forcible evacuation, seems paralyzed with inaction as more and more treaty opponents dig in for what they call their "last stand."

The settlers, encouraged by the govern-ment's apparent ambivalence, now say they will place militant squatters in every nouse in the Sinai that is evacuated. They say that when a showdown approaches, they will marshai 20,000 demonstrators to physically prevent a turnover of the last portion of the Sinai. "If, God forbid, the day comes when they

come to take me out, I don't know what I'll do. It's such an emotional thing. We just hope people will wake up and see what a disaster the peace treaty is heading us into," said Avia Luz. a psychologist who moved here three weeks ago with her husband and three children. Mrs. Luz said she closed up her house in

Kiryat Malachi, a Negev development town in Israel, and settled in an abandoned house here because of her conviction that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt does not intend to live in peace with Israel. "If the intentions of peace are so great in

Egypt, why do they persist in demanding the evacuation of so many people from such a tiny area? They can have 99 percent of the Sinai, but let us have our small tomato patches. I

don't believe tomatoes are a danger to peace." Mrs. Luz said.

The area has been under Israeli occupation and control since 1967, when Israel captured the Sinai Peninsula during the Six-Day War. The squatters argue that historically the Sinai is part of Eretz Israel (the Land of Israel). While most of the approximately 4,000 set-

 Israel, Egypt and the U.S. agree to focus on easy issues in Palestinian talks. Page 2.

tlers in northern Sinai are prepared to grudgingly accept state compensation and leave, a growing number of militarus are demanding that Prime Minister Menachem Begin abrogate the treaty.

Failing that, some of the settlers say they are prepared for a violent confrontation and a few

INSIDE

Chemical Warfare Inquiry In a decision regarded as politically charged, a

United Nations panel of experts has decided it must visit four Asian countries to determine the accuracy of American charges that the Soviet Union and its allies are using chemical weapons. Page 3.

without that or indictment, under a law that

S. Korean Prisoners

allows the state to hold prisoners in "protective custody" for years after only a judical review. Page 3. Fears in Subcontinent

South Korea says it is holding 3,000 people,

Western and Asian diplomats in New Delhi fear that the process of "normalization" of relations between India and Pakistan has suffered a severe setback because of the U.S. decision to rearm Pakistan. Page 3.

WEEKEND

Mrs. Simenon's Turn

Four years after the author Georges Simenon gained a degree of notoriety by saying he had had affairs with 10,000 women, his estranged wife has written a first novel about a man making just such a claim. "I wrote the book because the desire to express myself was growing." says Denise Simenon. An article in Weekend, Page 5W.

have even threatened to take up arms against Israeli soldiers who try to remove them.

"Ive been in three wars and I'm not afraid of bullets. They won't take me from here alive if they don't come to terms with me." said Yosi Sela of Yamit.

So far, the opposition has rarely gone beyond strong talk, but last week a smoke bomb was hurled at one of Mr. Begin's aides when he visited Yamit and two other government negotiators have been chased out of town by angry settlers. The car of an official was burned and employees of a local office of the Housing Ministry had to escape through a window when they were besieged by residents.

But most of the holdouts who have organized under the Stop the Sinai Withdrawal movement, which grew out of the ultranational Gush Emunim settlement group, say they believe they can avoid bloodshed by forcing the government to capitulate under the threat of a violent confrontation.

No minister, including Mr. Begin, has suggested a forcible removal of the squatters. In a remarkable joint television appearance last week, the defense minister, Ariel Sharon, and Simeha Ehrlich, who is agriculture minister and deputy premier, angrily called upon each other to do the job if it comes to that. Finally. Mr. Sharon said. "when the time comes, it will be possible to persuade them to evacuate.

Threat to Begin

The situation is so volatile and emotionally charged that some officials have said privately that it is the only issue that could undo Mr. Begin's narrow parliamentary coalition and bring down the government. The militant settlers are not unmindful of the grip they have on the government.

Ella Weizman, a resident of the nearby Sadot settlement said: "They will have to say to Sadat. 'Look, we have a problem here, it can't be done. The world took it for granted that Israel would evacuate the Sinai as promised. but the world didn't understand how strongly Israelis feel about their roots in the Sinai. It would be the first time Jews evacuated Jews. Others have evacuated Jews throughout Jewish history, but Jews have never done it to them-

selves. Rabbi Yisrael Ariel, who runs a yeshiva in Yamit and who heads a militant group called Maoz, said members of his movement are prepared to die for Yamiz

"I say we must be ready to die, not kill. We will not fight Jewish soldiers. But whoever wants to take us out of our homes will have to take us out dead." Rabbi Ariel said.

AND AND THE PROJECT OF THE PROJECT O

By John Vinocur New York Times Service

BONN — The West German government has effectively dropped consideration of requests by Saudi Arabia to purchase a series of weapons, including the Leopard-2 tank, an authoritative source said.

The source said Thursday that after long consideration it was now clear that the deal had insufficient backing in both the parties of the government coalition, the Social Democrats and the Free Demo-

The government, he said, was facing a sustained battle over deployment of new middle-range nuclear missiles and felt that it would be squandering its strength to at-tempt to deal with a second major issue involving arms, international security and emotional public de-

"It's been obvious for a while that the momentum wasn't there," the source said. "Now the problem is explaining it to the Saudis."

Parallels With AWACS In a debate that had some parallels with the current discussion in the United States over the sale of AWACS surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia, a number of West German officials and businessmen have argued that refusing the Sau-

di request would have disastrous

effects on relations between the two countries. Opponents of the deal said that the Saudi requests involved more prestige than actual defense considerations and that excellent relations had not previously been based on arms sales. An agonizing element for many Germans throughout the discussion was the possibility that the weapons might be used against Israel and the survivors of the Nazi attempt to liqui-

date the Jews. The deal involved a Saudi request for hundreds of millions of dollars of weapons. The exact Saudi requirements were never made public, but West German government sources said they included hundreds of Leopard-2 tanks, Gepard anti-aircraft vehicles and Marder armored vehi-

The Leopard tanks are extremely complex weapons that are con-sidered difficult to master even by the most experienced West German tank crews. The Leopards

Bonn Poll Finds 71% Oppose Neutron Arms

BONN — A survey of 1,000 West Germans released Friday found that most of them, including political conservatives, think President Reagan was wrong to order production of neutron weapons and would

oppose deployment here.
A poll by the Emnid opinion research institute found that 71 percent of those questioned were against the stationing of neutron warheads in West Gerfavor and the same proportion were indifferent.

There was a clear majority against the neutron warhead even among voters of the conservative Christian Democratic (CDU) opposition, whose leaders say Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been too cool toward the idea. Emnid, which sampled just over 1,000 voters, found that 59 percent of CDU supporters were against deploy-

This appears to indicate that a CDU government in Bonn would not necessarily be more amenable on the neutron issue. as some commentators have suggested, than the Schmidt government

would have provided the Saudis with mobile anti-aircraft protec-

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt argued in favor of the deal. However, opposition to it within the Bundestag, the parliament, was such by April that he was forced to tell the Saudi leadership during a visit to Riyadh that it was "not feasible" for West Germany to alter its policy of refusing to sell arms to any Middle Eastern country.

Review of Policy

At that time, Mr. Schmidt-said there would be a review of West German arms sales policy. An associate of the chancellor, talking to a reporter on the chancellor's plane returning from Saudi Arabia to Bonn, asserted that "the deal is not foreclosed. It is in an intermediate phase."

The authoritative source said that the guidelines growing out of the current review would likely be stricter than those now in effect, which rule out arms exports to countries considered to be in "crisis zones."

The decision meant, he said, that West Germany would have to he narticularly restrictive in its actions in the future in order to continge to appear evenhanded to the Saudi Arabians. It appeared possible, he continued, that either Britain or France, which have sold weapons to Saudi Arabia in the past, would be able to fill the arms

One of the reasons for the Saudi interest in West German weapons was said to be a desire to avoid apparent dependance on the Unit-

But many left-wing members of the chancellor's party, who want West Germany to stay as far away as possible from any involvement outside Europe, saw the weapons deal as the first step toward bringing West German ships and troops

Socialists Condemn N-Weapons

PARIS - Socialist leaders from 43 countries on Friday condemned the production of neutron weapons.

A two-day conference of the Socialist International also called for the elimination of Soviet SS-20 missiles as well as Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles that NATO plans to station in Europe by the end of 1983 in answer to the Soviet weapons.

The group said it opposed both present deployment and fu-ture introduction of these medium-range missiles.

"The Socialist International also rejects the manufacture and deployment of the neutron bomb," a resolution said. However the meeting, chaired by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, failed to agree on a proposal to condemn President Reagan specifically for his decision to go ahead with produc-tion of the neutron warhead.

The resolution did not mention a recent decision by France to develop its nuclear arsenal and to continue study of neutron weapons

The conference also supported France's and Mexico's recognition of guertilla groups trying to overthrow the ruling junta in El



French Socialist President Francois Mitterrand greeting former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt after hosting a lunch at the Elysée Palace for members of the bureau of Socialist International. The burean, presided over by Mr. Brandt, concluded a two-day session Friday in Paris.

WORLD NEWS BRIE

Mass Graves of of 66,000 Found in Cambodia
United Press International

BANGKOK — Mass graves containing 66,000 people reportedly massacred by the Khmer Rouge have been discovered, Cambodia's official news agency reported Friday,

Travelers arriving from Phnom Penh said that they were told in the Cambodian capital that the graves had been found scattered in three different provinces in the country. The report, monitored in Bangkok, did not say when the graves were found. It called them "mass graves

containing tens of thousands of victims of summary executions."

It said the graves of 66,000 people were in Takeo, Kampot and Kandal provinces, all areas generally under Klimer Rouge control from 1973 to December, 1978. The Khmer Rouge regime is believed responsible for at least hundreds of thousands of deaths during its rule.

Yugoslavia's Kosovo Area Replaces 2 Leaders

United Press International BELGRADE — The parliament of Yugoslavia's Kosovo province replaced its chairman, Dusan Ristic, and provincial Premier Bahri Oruchi on Friday, apparently ending purges in the leadership stemming from pro-Albanian riots last spring.

At its session in the provincial capital of Pristina, the Kosovo parliament adopted "resignations" of Mr. Ristic and Mr. Orochi, Ilija Vakiv, 51, a longtime Kosovo Communist Party official and president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber in Belgrade, replaced Mr. Ristic. Riza. Sapundzija, 56, an economist, succeeded Mr. Oruchi.

The personnel changes virtually completed a cleanup drive in the K. sovo leadership after the anti-Yugoslav riots by ethnic Albanian extres ists in March and April left at least nine dead and more than 250 injuri in Pristina and throughout Kosovo, which is populated mostly by Yug slav Albanians.

Britain's Sunday Times Suspends Publication

United Press International LONDON — The Sunday Times suspended publication Friday in pay dispute with pressmen who refused to sign a pledge not to disru production of the newspaper, Managing Director Gerald Long said. "There will be no paper on Sunday," Mr. Long said after a 4 p.r. deadline for signing set by publisher Rupert Murdoch had passed. "W have told the editorial staff to stop sending send copy to the printers." Mr. Murdoch on Thursday authorized the suspension of pay to the entire 1,400 members of the staff of The Sunday Times unless the union signed the pledge. The dispute concerns a National Graphical Association claim for extra manning and pay in the machine room.

West Berlin Stores Are Damaged by Firebombs

BERLIN — A series of firebomb attacks, apparently in reprisal for police efforts to force out squatters, damaged stores, a city transport office and a police station overnight, West Berlin authorities said Fricay. Police said youths smashed windows and hurled firebombs inside a store in the Kreuzberg district, the center of the squatter movement An explosion was reported at a transport office in the Steglitz area, but caused no damage.

In Karlsruhe, West Germany, police sealed off the market square for an hour after a woman found an unexploded bomb on a public stairway. Experts defused the homemade device, police said. About 50 youths rampaged through the city center in the early hours of the morning, smashing windows of businesses, police said. Three arrests were made.

Mitterrand Flies to Saudi Arabia for 3-Day Visit

PARIS - French President Francois Mitterrand flies to Saudi Arabia on Saturday on a mission that he hopes will help improve the prospects for an overall settlement in the Middle East

In talks with King Khaled over the weekend in the royal summer capital of Taif, Mr. Mitterrand intends to explore details of a peace plan put forward last month by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, who runs his country's day-to-day affairs.

On Thursday, at his first news conference as president, Mr. Mitterrand hailed the plan, which incorporates elements of UN resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict, as "one of the most positive factors to emerge in recent years" for the Middle East. The three-day visit is Mr. Mitterrand's first foreign state visit since he was elected in May.

Italian Budget Includes Spending Cuts, Tax Rise

ROME — The Italian government on Friday approved a 1982 budget including controversial cuts in health and pension spending and a morerate tax increase. Disputes over the budget have divided the five-paragraphic coalition of Premier Giovanni Spadolini, leading some Italian newspiane pers to predict a government crisis and early elections by spring.

The budget approved by the Council of Ministers, or Cabinet, must be approved by both bouses of the Parliament. The council approved spending cuts of 9.7 trillion lire (about \$8 billion) and increases in indirect taxes of 1.2 trillion lire to bring down the budget deficit to 50 trillion lire, Mr. Spadolini said.

But Treasury Minister Benjamino Andreatta, who spoke at a separate news conference on the budget, said the deficit would be 55 trillion lire, including investment spending of 5 trillion lire to create jobs.

Khomeini Gives Up Power Over Judicial Council

ANKARA — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini empowered Ayatollah Ashiq Montazari on Friday to appoint Iran's Supreme Judicial Council Tehran Radio reported. The move was a significant surrender of authority by Ayatollah Khomeini, who, however, retains the military command and powers to decree the dismissal or election of a new head of state.

The revolutionary leader's brief decree, authorizing Ayatollah Montazari "to take any measures that you deem appropriate" to appoint members of Iran's highest judicial body, firmly indicated for the first time that Ayatollah Montazari, leader of the Religious Sciences Circle in Oom, was poised to succeed Avatollah Khomeini as the country's spirit-

Tehran Radio reported meanwhile that 29 more dissidents had been executed. There were also reports from Tehran that schoolgirls trying to enter Iran's segregated classrooms were being turned away unless they wore ankle-length gowns and covered their heads with scarves.

Polls Favor Healey to Beat Benn for Labor Post

LONDON — Opinion polls Friday predicted that Denis Healey would defeat left-winger Tony Benn on Sunday for the deputy leadership of Britain's divided Labor Party. Four polls published in newspapers showed that between 61 and 46

percent of those questioned preferred Mr. Healey, 64, a former finance and defense minister, to Mr. Benn. 56. The election in Brighton, at the start of Labor's annual conference, is likely to determine whether the party, formed in 1900 as the political

arm of the union movement, will cling to its tradition of moderate reform or will back Mr. Benn's more radical Socialism.

Solidarity Gains the Right To Plant Management Role

(Continued from Page 1)

was submitted to a vote. Some deputies said privately they feared that emasculating the bill would provide ammunition for militants at the union congress. Adam Lopatka, the deputy who

headed a subcommittee that drew up the legislation, praised the scope of the reform. It is hard to imagine greater sell-government of enterprises without violating the principle of social property, he The reform is scheduled to take

seized during the Six-Day War of 1967. effect Jan. 1. Along with other envisoned changes, it could have major repercussions on Poland's oldstyle command economy in which everything is controlled by precise directives from the top. Many Polish economists believe that mismanagement and inefficiency are inherent in such a system and they blame it, as well as a policy of excessive borrowing, for the country's correct crisis.

el hopes to accelerate the pace of the negotiations and was eager to "reach agreement at least on gen-Egypt has sought all along to work on broad generalities while shunning the details, at least for a

Other aspects of the reform sim at decentralizing economic decision-making and giving wider play to free market forces and empha-sizing efficiency and productivity along the lines of the Hungarian

liament passed a resolution condemning anti-Soviet activity but emphasizing that Poland must solve its problems by itself. It also dismissed the minister of construction and building materials, Jerzy Brzostek. His ministry has long been criticized for inefficiency and

In other action Friday, the par-

Meanwhile, Poland's official news agency, PAP, said Friday that the Solidarity congress faced historic responsibility for the country's future. "Without any exag geration, an historic responsibility for the fulfillment of hopes and th staving off of threats rests upo: the delegates to the Solidarity congress. That will be possible if rea son takes precedence over emotions ... If the political ambition of individuals give way to the aspi rations of the entire union." PAF

Hijacking Foiled

WARSAW (AP) - Authoritie. foiled the second attempt in week to hijack a plane of the Pol ish airline LOT, the news agency PAP reported Thursday. The agen: cy said that a "gang that was plan-ning to hijack a plane on a dome

White House, Baker Work for Concessions By Saudis on Retaining Control of AWACS

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, with help from the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, has informed Saudi Arabia that its hope of buying U.S. radar planes depends on Saudi willingness to include U.S. personnel in crews manning the surveillance equip-

ment In a series of meetings Thursday at the White House and on Capitol Hill a Saudi representative. Prince Bandar bin Sultan, was told that such an arrangement is the only chance of overcoming congressional concerns about retaining some measure of U.S. control over the Airborne Warning and Control

System planes. Informed sources said Prince Bandar was asked whether his government would be willing to give up its insistence on absolute Saudi control over the five AWACS planes and accept "a technical assistance contract" providing that at least one American be among technicians operating the surveillance equipment when the planes are airborne.

Correction

Because of a typographical error, a story in the International Herald Tribune on Sept. 25 stated that under a U.S. Air Force plan, 2,000 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles would be rotated among 4,600 shelters in Nevada and Utah. The correct figure for the missiles is

ceptable to the Saudi Arabians was foes. not immediately clear, and the sources said it must be explored further in the next few days through negotiations with the Saudi Arabians and with senators who have expressed reservations about

According to the sources, failure to reach a compromise on the question of "control" seems certain to ensure that Congress will hand President Reagan a stunning foreign policy defeat by blocking his proposed \$8.5-billion sale of the AWACS planes.

There already appears to be a solid majority against the sale in the Democratic-controlled House, and, as of Thursday, more than half of the Republican-majority Senate was known to be leaning against the deal. A negative vote by both houses would kill the sale.

In hopes of reversing the numbers in the Senate, the administration, it was learned Thursday, secretly asked Sen. Baker several days ago to seek a compromise that would allow Mr. Reagan, with Sandi approval, to back away from his public stance that no major changes can be made in the sales

Sen. Baker's task was to find a means of reassuring skeptical senators that the AWACS planes would not be used in ways that would jeopardize the security of Is- to him could be reached, his suprael, which Saudi Arabia regards as its enemy, and that the equipment's highly secret radar and

To brunch or not to brunch

is not the question for

le Prince de Galles

musical

brunch au Prince de

Whether the idea will prove ac- from falling into the hands of U.S.

After some secret contacts with some of the parties involved, Sen. Baker met with Mr. Reagan at the White House early Thursday and then went to the Capitol, where he began detailed discussions with Prince Bandar, son of the Sandi defense minister, Prince Sultan bin

and a strong backer of the sale.

At midday, Sen. Baker and Prince Bandar returned to the White House, where the president is understood to have told the prince that he believes the sale is in the interests of both countries.

tion to the sale.

the AWACS planes.

Also at the meeting in Sen.

In the afternoon, Sen. Baker met at the Capitol with Ambassador Ephraim Evron of Israel to discuss

el to drop or moderate its opposi-Apparently, the afternoon's key event was a long meeting in the office of Democratic Sen. John H.

port would have great influence on many other senators who have endorsed his call for joint U.S.-Saudi computers would be protected control.

Abdel Aziz Baker's office were Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Richard V. Alien: and Republican Sen. John G. Tower of Texas, chairman of the Armed Services Committee

what safeguards might induce Isra-

Glenn Jr. of Ohio, the Senate's most vocal proponent of the United States retaining joint control of Sen. Glenn has said he will not vote for the sale in its present form. If a compromise acceptable

that he did not expect a resumption of relations between the two countries in the near future. ments. It was an exchange of views and positions and without any practical conclusions," Mr. Shamir said in an interview from New

And Surrender at Paris Turkish Consulate eryone in it Thursday morning. ties said there had been more than From Agency Dispatches PARIS — Three Armenian ter-They said they were "snicide commandos" of the Secret Army. rorists demanding the release of Interior Minister Gaston The four had demanded the re-

Armenian prisoners in Turkish jails surrendered early Friday after holding more than 50 hostages for 15 hours in the Turkish Consulate

in central Paris. A fourth terrorist had given up hours earlier after he was wounded. The French government said those responsible for the siege would be brought to trial.

Police were questioning the four men, ranging in age from 20 to 30 years old, two of whom were wounded in the attack Toursday along with the Turkish deputy consul. A Turkish security guard was

The police said the gummen were Lebanese of Armenian descent They were members of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, a group that has claimed more than 200 bombings and assassinations worldwide, most directed at Turkish targets.

They say they are avenging the massacre of an estimated 1.5 million Armenians in Turkey in 1915. The first estimate of the number of hostages was about 40, but after the gunnen surrendered, authori-

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM - Foreign Minis-

ter Yitzhak Shamir said Friday

that his meeting Thursday night

with Foreign Minister Andrei A.

Gromyko of the Soviet Union —

the first Israeli-Soviet dialogue in

five years --- was "very useful" but

"We haven't made any arrange-

Nevertheless, the meeting in

New York reflected a significant

shift from a policy advanced dur-

ing Moshe Dayan's tenure as for-

eign minister, which discouraged

any initiative by Israeli diplomats to meet with Soviet officials but

permitted contact initiated by the

Mr. Shamir said that, in the 90-

minute meeting, he and Mr. Gro-

myko discussed Middle East peace

prospects, U.S.-Israeli relations.

emigration of Soviet Jews and the

imprisonment of Soviet Jewish dis-

raeli conflict, "there is a gap be-

tween us and them in our assess-

ment, in our positions, but it was

interesting for me to listen to their

positions and arguments and I

think it was important for me to

explain our views about the peace

process, about prospects for

initiate the meeting, which took

place in the Soviet mission, Mr.

Shamir replied, "Now it's an op-

portunity in the United Nations,

when every minister of a country

meets his colleagues from other

countries. It is the best occasion to

meet here a minister of the Soviet

Union with whom we have so

In February, 1953, the Soviet

Union broke diplomatic relations with Israel, ostensibly because of

an attack on the Soviet Embassy in

many problems to discuss."

When asked why he decided to

peace," Mr. Shamir said.

On the question of the Arab-Is-

York with Israeli radio.

Defferre confirmed that political asylum had been agreed to during the siege to calm the gunmen. But he said they would be tried on criminal charges.

Armenian Gunmen Free Over 50 Hostages

The External Relations Ministry said earlier that the gunmen would not be granted political-refugee status, adding that their action was "an unacceptable attack on elementary human rights." A spokesman said the only guarantee the

terrorists received was that their lives would be spared. Asked about the seizure in a radio interview, Mr. Defferre said: "It was a question of whether one wanted the situation to finish with a bloodbath or without serious consequences. The terrorists asked for asylum. If we had refused it they would have been desperate men and this morning, instead of having finished with a minimum of

breakage, we might have ended with 10, 20, 30 or 40 dead." Armed with pistols, a submachine gun and hand grenades, the men had seized the consulate on

Tel Aviv, and contact between the

two countries has been infrequent

In December, 1973, shortly after

since then.

the Boulevard Haussmann and ev-Shamir Holds 'Useful' Talks Easiest Issues With Gromyko in New York Lead Talks on

ference in Paris.

lease of Armenian political prison-

ers in Turkey along with two Ar-

menian religious figures, five Turk-

ish revolutionaries and five Kurd-

ish revolutionaries. Turkey

maintains it has no political pris-

expressed its apologies to Turkey

and said the government would

not tolerate further terrorism in

A group called Armenian Liber-

ation denounced the French deci-

sion, saying the gunnen were be-

trayed after negotiating in good

tween the members of the com-

mando and [police anti-gang squad

chief Robert Broussard, but he

lied, and the commando is being

interrogated like criminals to

break its organization," a spokes-

man for the group told a press con-

Turkish official to die in Paris this

year. In March, two Turkish diplo-

The security guard was the third

"Political asylum was agreed be-

The External Relations Ministry

Palestinians By Norman Kempster Los Angeles Times Service

Thursday that the question of au-

tonomy for Palestinian residents of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of

the Jordan River and Gaza Strip

would be turned over to a "work-

ing team" from the three nations

that was instructed to tackle the

on matters that are most likely to

produce agreement. "The working

team was instructed to give its pri-

ority attention to those issues

which show the greatest promise of

early resolution," the communiqué

At a press conference, neither Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal

Hassan Ali nor Israeli Interior

Minister Yosef Burg would cite

any such easy issues. But they made it clear that such emotional

issues as the future of heavily Arab

East Jerusalem and the status of

Jewish settlements in the occupied

territories would be placed on the

Flexible Approach

Cairo talks broke through a struc-

tural impasse that had made prog-

ress all but impossible during the

negotiations that preceded a total

break 16 months ago. One source

said the delegations adopted "a

very much more flexible procedur-

Nevertheless, the three sides are

still far from their objective of es-

shirshing a system of limited self-

government for the Palestinians

who live in the West Bank and

Gaza territories, which Israel

David Kimche, director-general

of the Israeli Foreign Ministry,

said there remain "approximately

15 major subjects on which there is

disagreement." He cited, as exam-

ples, such questions as the source

of authority for the self-governing

council, the size of the council and

whether it would be empowered to

However, Mr. Kimche said Isra-

Diplomatic sources said the

backburner.

al approach."

make laws.

eral principles."

The emphasis, however, will be

outstanding issues.

the Yom Kippur War, Abba Eban, CAIRO - Israeli, Egyptian and then the foreign minister, met with U.S. negotiators have adopted an Mr. Gromyko after the opening of easiest-issues-first strategy intendthe Geneva peace conference, and ed to break the stalemate on Palesthe two agreed that the foreign tinian autonomy with a few ministers of Israel and the Soviet modest successes. Union should keep open at least In a communiqué after two days nominal lines of communications of talks, the three delegations said by meeting at international confer-

In 1976, the late Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon had a threehour meeting with Mr. Gromyko, the last held between the two na-

A former Israeli representative to the United Nations, Chaim Herzog, writing Friday in the Tel Aviv newspaper Ma'ariv, said of the 1976 talks, "As one who organized the meeting and participated in it, I can testify to its value." He said that the Soviet Union cannot be ignored by Israel, if for no other reason than that Russia "holds a large number of Jewish hostages."

U.K., Italy Move At IAEA Meeting To Censure Israel

United Press International VIENNA - A second, milder censure motion against Israel was submitted to the International Atomic Energy Agency on Friday for Israel's bombing of an Iraqi nuclear plant. The motion by Italy and Britain would merely condemn Israel for its air raid against the plant June 7.

On Thursday, four Arab nations introduced a stronger resolution urging Israel's suspension from the UN-backed agency. David Ranen, the second-ranking member of the Israeli delegation, said he expected both resolutions to be voted on Saturday, one day after the conference was originally expected to

There were indications that Iraq would try to amend the first resolution to call for Israel's ouster. Any move to suspend Israel would need two-thirds approval of the conference. Most of the Third World — except, perhaps, Latin America — was expected to vote

"sank roo doe noo"

against Israel

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Investigators to Visit 4 Asian Nations Accused of Using Chemical Weapons

By Bernard D. Nossiter New York Times Service UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — A

in Cumbod

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- 1.55 <u>- 1.55 -</u>

Single Health

United Nations panel of experts has decided that it must visit four Asian countries to determine the accuracy of U.S. charges that the Soviet Union and its allies are using chemical weapons, according to officials here.

The experts' decision to go to Afghanistan, Laos, Thailand and Pakistan, reported on Thursday, is regarded as crucial and politically ... charged. So far the panel has had to rely on second-hand reports, mostly by the United States, and

African Diplomat Greeted in U.S.

By Burning Cross

has tentatively decided they are inconclusive.

Only a visit on the spot to interview possible victims and doctors who have examined them can establish the veracity of Washington's accusations, officials said. .The panel, however, has received no replies to its month-old letters asking permission to make an inquiry at the reported sites. Its efforts may be frustrated by the refusal of some or all of the four countries to admit the team.

Earlier this month Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. renewed the charge about the use of

to be afraid.

Senate Keeps Salvador Aid Tied to Reforms

until next week, further action on wants to take advantage of the An-

chemical agents, asserting that analyses of leaves and stems found near Thailand's border with Cambodia had revealed mycotoxins. agents that cause nausea, vomiting, shock and death.

Visit Urged

The chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, then urged the experts to visthe site. The experts' decision to do so, however, had been made weeks before Mrs. Kirkpatrick's request, officials said.

The Soviet Union and its allies of Vietnam. Laos and Afghanistan

By Alison Muscatine

and Ronald D. White

Washington Post Service

can diplomat newly arrived in the United States, did not

understand the meaning of the burning cross on the lawn

of his suburban Maryland home, but he guessed enough

was asleep with his wife and four children in their rented

house Wednesday night when a 12-foot wooden cross was

this month, did not realize what was happening until they were awakened by police summoned by a neighbor.

asked Thursday. "I was very upset. I am a stranger. I just

moved to this house. In my country, we welcome

Mr. Nkwenti said that police had explained the anti-

black message traditionally associated with cross-burn-

ings and had told him about "movements here who do

that to scare people." When informed Thursday about

the existence and activities of the Ku Klux Klan, Mr.

Nkwenti asked if the group might harm him or his family.

He wondered if the incident took place on one of the

a new provision would require the

president to notify Congress if he

The Senate bill would require

Mr. Reagan to halt all U.S. mili-

tary aid to El Salvador and with-

draw military advisers unless he

certifies twice a year that Mr.

Making a concerted effort to

control gross violations of human

rights and moving to control secur-

ity forces "so as to bring an end to

the indiscriminate torture and

. • Making progress in economic

Committed to holding free

The conditions were drafted by

Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, a Con-

elections and is willing to negotiate

an equitable peace solution with

and political reforms, including a

murder of Salvadoran citizens."

Duarte's government is:

redistribution of land.

leftist forces

strangers more than our own citizens."

group's "special days," or holidays.

golan repeal.

planted in the lawn and set aftre shortly after 11 p.m.

Mr. Nkwenti, 36, a cultural attaché from Cameroon,

The family, which came to the United States earlier

"Why should people try to frighten me?" Mr. Nkwenti

WASHINGTON - Ignatius Ndefru Nkwenti, an Afri-

have strongly opposed the inquiry. They voted last year against a General Assembly resolution directing Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim "to carry out an imparual investigation with the assistance of qualified medical and technical expens."

The resolution contained a loophole that the panel is trying to close. The document said Mr. Waldheim's team should collect evidence on the site "with the consent of the countries concerned" and "to the extent relevant to the purposes of the investigation." The panel could not ask the four

decade.

necticut Democrat, who called

them "merely an insurance policy"

on Mr. Duarte's statement that

Secretary of State Alexander M.

Haig Jr. has said the conditions

could encourage El Salvador's left-

ist guerrillas to increase their vio-

lence in an effort to make the con-

But the Senate Foreign Rela-

tions Committee said in a report

accompanying the bill that the

conditions would not require an

aid cutoff if more violence by guer-

rillas or forces outside the country

El Salvador received about \$35

million in military aid and \$135

million in economic aid duing the

fiscal year closing Sept. 30. The ad-

ministration has asked for a total

of \$114 million for the new fiscal

year, but has said more may be

made them impossible to meet.

ditions impossible to meet.

they are already his own goals.

Asian nations for permission to inspect on the ground without Mr. Waldheim's approval. This might have placed him in an awkward position. He needs U.S. and Soviet support to win an unprecedented third term as secretary-general.

Off the Spot

A combination of UN organizational arrangements and politics took Mr. Waldheim off the spot. The experts' panel works under the United Nations Center for Disarmament, and the center reports to the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, tradition-

Three of his children slept through the incident, Mr. Nkwenti said, and he decided not to tell them about it

because he did not want them "to panie." He said that he

"felt horrible" and was so afraid that he left the lights on

But he said he and his family intend to remain in their

A Montgomery County police spokesman said that the

cross was made of two-by-four planks of plywood held

together with wire. It was planted on the lawn to one side

of the house, just 25 feet from an American flag flying

Minority Population Rise

number of incidents involving racial or religious hostility

in Montgomery County, a Washington D.C. suburb

where the minority population has doubled in the last

Although there have been arson attempts in Mr.

Nkwenti's neighborhood, neighbors said that the cross-

burning was the first serious racially motivated incident

The Nkwenti family was the only black family on the

Cross-burning is a felony under Maryland law. Police

Anti-Refugee

Drive Urged

United Press International

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. - Gov.

Bob Graham, in a statewide televi-

sion address, has asked citizens to

saving, "We want no more refu-

Since January, 1980, 200,000

Cubans and Haitians have arrived

in Florida, and 800,000 Cubans

have settled in the state since the

Castro takeover in Cuba. Gov.

Graham said that the new refugee

influx has reached "a saturation

He cited increased crime in the

Miami area, which he contended

was attributable to criminals and

mental patients among the refu-

gees arriving since January, 1980.

He added that welfare, schooling,

health care and criminal justice ex-

cost Florida taxpayers \$80 million

"I would like each of you to

write a letter to the president ex-

plaining how this virtually un-

checked flood has affected your

community, your family or your-

self," he said. "Ask President

Reagan to do his job and save

Florida from drowning in this

since they started arriving.

flood of refugees."

deluge President Reagan with mail

In Florida

gees in Florida."

point."

quiet street, although another black family has lived

in their predominantly white, middle-class section.

The cross-burning in Silver Spring is only one of a

in his house for the rest of the night.

from a pole in the yard next door.

around the corner for three years.

have no suspects in the Nkwenti case.

house despite the incident.

ally headed by a Soviet official. So the current head, Vyacheslav A. Ustinov, had to approve the panel's decision before it went to Mr. Waldheim.

The Soviet-led department has been accused by aides of not acting on recommendations it does not like. But in this case Mr. Ustinov was in a difficult position. Third World nations have been pressing to free the disarmament unit from its Soviet overseer and have it report directly to Mr. Waldheim. So diplomats believe that Moscow told Mr. Ustinov to approve the experts' plea to ease the pressure to separate the disarma-

ment group from Soviet direction. Mr. Ustinov's approval, in turn. relieved Mr. Waldheim of a hard

The panel's chairman is Maj. Gen. Esmat A. Ezz, an Egyptian doctor and expert in chemical and radiological warfare. Other mem-bers are Dr. Edward E. Ambeva, a Kenyan orthopedic surgeon; Lt. Col. Nestor C. Castillo, a Philippine officer in the ordnance and chemical services; and Dr. Humberto Guerra-Allison, a microbiologist from Peru. Dr. Herbert Marcovich of France, a professor at the Institut Pasteur in Paris, is their consultant.

U.S. Arms Plan Cited

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW DELHI - The Reagan administration's decision to rearm

India, for instance, has not re-

Last month Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told Parliament that India had to be careful of an earlier Pakistan offer of troop reductions lest it get "caught in any trap."

both countries has gone so far that one of the most experienced Western diplomats in this Indian capital has predicted a "slightly better than 50-50 chance" of a war between India and Pakistan within two years. He said that he would not have even thought of making such a prediction two years ago, when the process of normalization

diplomat said, "the impetus will come from India rather than Pakistan, Indira Gandhi just cannot tolerate a resurgent Pakistan which will constitute somewhat of a threat to India."

Washington's decision to rearm Pakistan as causing the increased risk of an India-Pakistan war, he said "the major responsibility" lies with the Soviet Union, which "triggered the U.S. reaction" by its military intervention in Afghani-

Pakistan war on the subcontinent thus appears to be unexpected fallout from the Reagan administration's decision to build up Pakistan as a bulwark against Soviet expansionism from occupied Afghanistan to the vital oil lanes of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

'Strategic Consensus'

Reagan administration has been the forging of what Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has called a "strategic consensus" anchored at one end by Pakistan and stretching through the Gulf to Israel, Egypt and Turkey.

Nonetheless, the Indian government has been issuing warnings since the Reagan administration came into office in January that rearming Pakistan would destabilize the region and touch off an arms race that no South Asian nation could afford.

Furthermore, Mrs. Gandhi repeatedly has sounded a doomsday theme during the past six months of war clouds drifting closer to the subcontinent because superpower

U.S. Business Satellite Up The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, FIz. — A second U.S. business communications satellite was sent into space aboard a Delta rocket Thursday night, joining another launched by Satellite Business Systems last November. SBS is owned jointly by the IBM Corp., Comsat General Corp. and Aetna Life and Casualty Co.

In India-Pakistan Rift Many diplomats here are concerned that the theme may assume the east of a self-fulfilling prophe-

Mrs. Gandhi, however, has put

the blame for the arms sale to Pak-

istan on the United States. She

told an Australian newspaper last

week that the sale was "the first

step" of the Reagan administra-

tion toward securing military bases

proposed to provide Pakistan with

\$3.2 billion in military and eco-

nomic aid and to sell it 40 highly

sophisticated F-16 fighter-bombers

The martial law government of

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq

in Pakistan has strongly denied of-

fering any bases to the United

A Western diplomat with wide

experience throughout the region

over two decades said what India

particularly objects to is the re-en-

try of the United States in subcon-

tinental affairs. The United States

pulled away from the region after

mous "tilt toward Pakistan," failed

in 1971 to prevent the Indian aim

of splitting off East Pakistan from

the rest of that country to form the

independent nation of Bangladesh.

stan into two states effectively en-

sured Indian hegemony over the

That dismemberment of Paki-

the Nixon administration, in its fa-

valued at \$400 million.

tinent that threatens India.

The Reagan administration had

Washington Post Service

Pakistan has torn the fragile fabric of an emerging détente between India and Pakistan, knowledgable Western and Asian diplomats here believe. While the nine-year-old process of "normalization" of relations be-

tween the two neighbors on the In- in that country. dian subcontinent may not yet be rattered beyond repair, diplomats here report that it has suffered a severe setback as New Delhi apparently feels its predominate position in the region is threatened by the new, closer security ties between the United States and Paki-

plied to Pakistan's offer last week to begin talks on a nonaggression pact between the two countries. Unofficially, the Pakistan offer was dismissed as a propoganda ploy to win U.S. congressional support for its arms purchases rather than a serious bid to improve relations with India.

Extreme Distrust

The extreme distrust between Thursday night, an hour before Mr. Reagan appeared on national television seeking citizen support for his proposed budget cuts, Gov. Graham appeared on a hookup of eight stations in seven Florida cities urging his constituents to tell the president of their displeasure with what he termed Washington's "indifference" to the refugee probwas in full flower.

"If a war starts," the Western

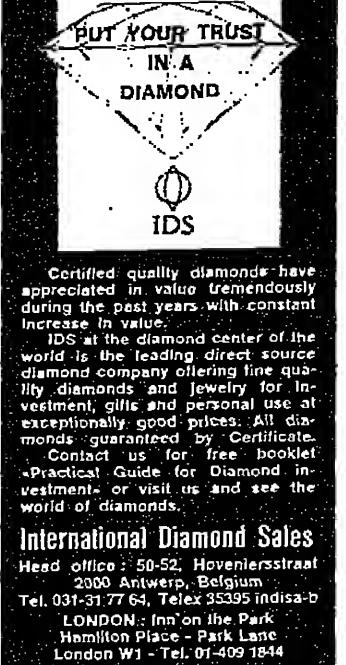
While the veteran diplomat cited

stan in December, 1979. penses related to refugees have The possibility of a fourth India-

The major preoccupation of the

India, with its close relations and arms supply from the Soviet Union and its tolerant attitude toward the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, clearly had no place in that policy. New Delhi is viewed by the Reagan administration as 'reflexively pro-Soviet," a senior U.S. official said.

rivalry had come to "our door".



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States and said the question had 8 x 1/4 Million DM not been mentioned in negotia- $24 \times 100.000.-$ DM tions with the Reagan administra-**3** 478 × 10.000.- ~ 80.000.- DM Denial or not, the perception **22.060 x 1.000.- - 5.000.- DM** here is that the United States has 219.000 x 120.-840.-DM gained a foothold on the subcon-

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Mugabe Is 'Not in Hurry' for One-Party State

the \$5.8-billion foreign aid bill.

The Senate postponed, probably

conditions coincides with my own

stated objectives," Mr. Duarte said

in a letter to the Senate, "But the

government and the people of El

Salvador would consider legislative

widely publicized massacre of a

family of six in their home outside

San Salvador on Wednesday. Fl

Salvador's Human Rights Com-

mission blamed uniformed Treas-

Other features of the bill cleared

the way for the administration's

planned \$3-billion aid program for

Pakistan, removed a ban on U.S.

aid to Argentina and Angola or

"any individual group, organiza-

tion or movement m Angola But

The Senate vote followed the

conditions unwarranted."

ury police for the killings.

"The rationale reflected in the

the bill.

The Associated Press STOCKHOLM — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe says that his government plans to start working on turning Zimbabwe into a one-party state but

The Associated Press

in a rebuff to President Reagan's

foreign policy, has rejected an

amendment to its foreign aid bill

that would have offset the threat to

halt military aid to El Salvador if

its ruling junta does not seek

peace, reforms and control over its

The vote Thursday also was a

defeat for El Salvadoran President

José Napoleón Duarte, who told

the Senate that he has the same

peace and reform goals but did not

want them imposed on his govern-

jected an amendment by Republi-

can Sens. Richard G. Lugar of In-

diana and Jesse Helms of North

Carolina to turn the conditions

into "goals." The amendment.

which the two senators called the

administration's position, was to

In a 51-47 vote, the Senate re-

security forces.

ment as conditions.

WASHINGTON - The Senate.

"we are not really in a hurry." "We are one nation, we have one government so why can't the people have one party?" Mr. Mugabe said here Thursday, adding that "opposition would be allowed within that party."

But he said "we are not really in a hurry " about calling a referendum that would decide whether the present multiparty system in his nation should be abolished. "This is something we are begin ning to talk about and when the time comes we will go to the people to get a verdict," he said in re-

sponse to questions. Mr. Mugabe was holding a joint news conference with Premier Thorbjörn Fälldin of Sweden after the two leaders signed a 100-million kronor (\$18-million) foreign

Mugabe has explained and this I think we should take note of," he said.

Mr. Fälldin added that Swedes regard their multiparty system "as an indispensable part of democracy the way we have designed it."

three government ministers, arrived earlier in the day from Helsinki. He is on his first European tour since the former British colony gained independence in April recognition of aid given to Zim- the 7.2 million blacks.

Mr. Falldin, asked if Sweden would reconsider supporting Zimbabwe if that nation became a oneparty state, said that deciding on a political system was a domestic matter for Zimbabwe, "Secondly, would be a democratic process,

Mr. Mugabe, accompanied by

Committee, which is composed of

judges, prosecutors and lawyers.

Article 5 of the law permits incar-

ceration without trial or indict-

that it allows the state to imprison

anyone at will, it appears. It is seen

as one of a batch of measures

passed under martial law permit-

ting tough controls of the press, la-

bor unions and anyone who pub-

licly criticizes Mr. Chun or the

ter the new laws were passed by a

legislature whose members were

Denial Repeated

and South Korea, hold mainly

few political prisoners." The South

Korean Embassy denies that any

political prisoners are held "under

"They are all thieves, robbers

Cha: "There is not a single person

other criminals," said Mr.

the Social Protection Law."

Martial law ended in January af-

The significance of the law is

ment, he said.

government

Mr. Mugabe, who visited Sweden several times during his struggle against the Rhodesian white minority regime, thanked Mr. Fälldin for "the consistent role that Sweden played in assuring our independence.

Swedish aid to Zimbabwe since its independence has totaled 63 million kronor (\$11.4 million).

In Salisbury, the former Rhodesian prime minister, Ian D. Smith, declared Thursday that both white and black political parties would oppose all efforts by the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front to create a one-

Mr. Smith also warned that unconstitutional enforcement of a last year and is visiting Denmark, single-party system by Mr. Mu-Finland. Sweden and Norway in gabe's ZANU party would split

babwe by those countries, officials Mr. Smith, president of the allwhite Republican Front Party. which holds all 20 white reserved seats in the 100-member executive National Assembly, declared that neither the whites nor the minority Matabele people would accept a one-party state.

> The Matabele, 17 percent of the population, largely support Mr. Mugabe's junior coalition government partner, Joshua Nkomo, who also opposes such a system.

Mr. Smith claimed that ZANU calls for a one-party state were being made lately in the face of evaporating support for the ruling party. But he contended that with opposition to the idea from both Mr. Nkomo's Patriotic Front parry, the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, and his own Republican Front that Mr. Mugabe could not muster the 70-percent assembly support needed in terms of the

ably that the number of inmates of

the camps fell sharply from early

in the year, when the Seoul press

said that close to 13,500 were held

after the Social Protection law

Japanese Insist

On Kuril Claim

The Associated Press

Sunao Sonoda said Friday that

Soviet offer to resume high-level

talks is a "starting point for con-

tinuing dislogue." but that

"marked differences" remain on

dispute over the North Pacific Is-

Mr. Sonoda returned from New

York where he addressed the UN

General Assembly. In his speech,

he urged his Soviet counterpart,

Andrei A. Gromyko, to reopen dis-

lands in the Kuril chain off north-

World War II, have been a barrier

to improved relations between the

two countries,

lands held by the Soviet Union.

TOKYO - Foreign Minister

came into operation.

constitution.

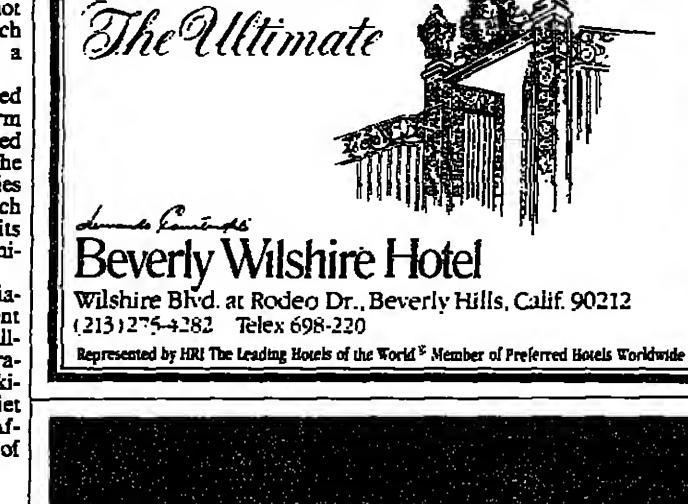
Coalition Efforts Stymied as Strikes Hit Belgian Area

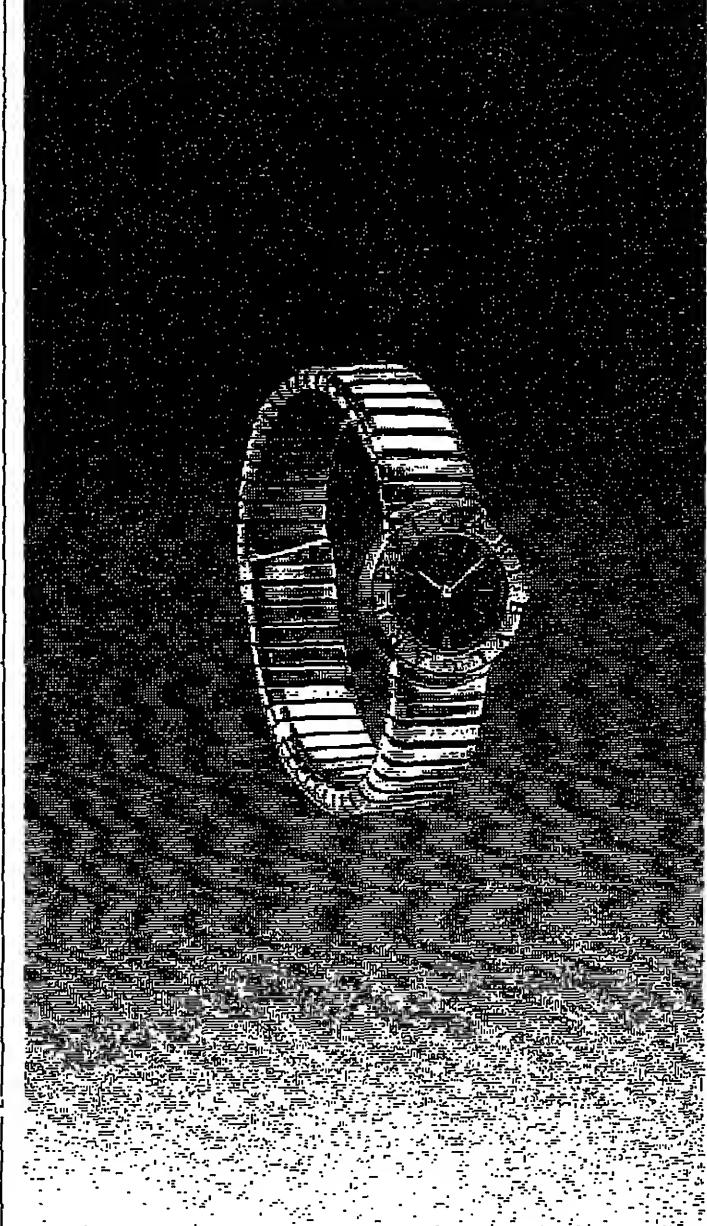
BRUSSELS — Trains, shops and factories were affected by strikes lasting one to four hours Friday in southern Belgium as attempts to form a new coalition government met a wall of party opposition. The work stoppages, in the depressed French-speaking area of Wallonia, were taken to protest insufficient government support for the region's ailing steel industry.

The issue was among those re-

sponsible for the Cabinet rift that led to the resignation of Premier Mark Eyskens' government Monday. The French-speaking wing of the Socialist Party wants immediate aid for Wallonia's money-losing steel giant, Cockerill-Sambre. Robert Gillon, a local union leader, called for a one-day strike at Cockerill-Sambre next Thursday. Willy Claes, the economic affairs minister in Mr. Eyskens' government, who was charged by King Baudouin with reviewing the possibilities for a coalition, met with Mr. Eyskens and the leaders of other parties Friday. But his task seemed doomed by a call by the powerful Social Christian Par-

ty for immediate elections. cussions on four Soviet-held is-With 57 seats in the 212-seat Parliament, the Social Christians The islands, seized from Japan are almost twice as strong as any by the Soviet Union at the end of





BVLGARI

ROMA - 10 VIA DEI CONDOTT NEW YORK - HOTEL PIERRE GENEVE 86 RUE DU RHÔNE MONTE CARLO AVENUE DES BEAUX-ARTS PARIS HOTEL PLAZA-ATHÉNÉE

Seoul Admits Over 3,000 Have Been Detained you can categorize as a political The true overall picture is probamination by the Social Protection

By Henry Scott Stokes New York Times Service

TOKYO - In a carefully worded statement, the South Korean Embassy here said Friday that the Seoul government is detaining more than 3,000 persons under a - law that permits the authorities to hold prisoners without trial and without charges.

The statement appeared to be intended as a rebuttal of reports in Tokyo that the South Korean government is holding 15,000 persons in army labor camps without

But the rebuttal was phrased in such a way that the key issue how many persons are held in camps, whose existence the Seoul government neither confirmed nor denied — remains unclear. Meanwhile, the implication of the statement is that the forced labor camps do, in fact, exist and were created last year after President Chun Doo Hwan came to power. "As of Sept. 20, the number held under the Social Protection Law was 3,228," said Cha Yun a spokesman for the embassy in Tokyo. Mr. Cha said he was quoting figures supplied by the South Ko-

incarcerated at the camps.

'Protective Custody' The Social Protection Law, passed last December under martial law, allows the state to hold persons under "protective custody" for periods of years. The law, Mr. Cha explained, is administered "after thorough ex-

rean Ministry of Justice. But he

did not say where the detainees are being held or whether others are

DEATH NOTICE THOMAS D. CALNAN Wing Communder RAF, retired, died in Geneva on September 13, 1981, and was burned in AYER (Valais). His family wishes to their sorrow with his friends.

CH-3961 Zinal, Switzerland:

Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - Parsv Kelly, 71, a Hollywood comedian who also won a Tony award on Broadway, died of cancer Thursday.

Miss Kelly went to Hollywood in the early 1930s from New York after appearing in vaudeville with comedian Frank Faye and on Broadway with Al Jolson in "The Wonder Bar."

She played numerous movie roles - usually as a wisecracking maid or someone's salty sidekick and then faded from the scene for several years. Her career was revived when Tallulah Bankhead put prisoner. The government, in any case,

denies that there any political prisoners anywhere in South Korea. This was repeated recently by a Foreign Ministry official. The Korean National Council of

Churches, Roman Catholic activist groups in Secul and Japanese human rights experts all have estimated the number of political prisoners in South Korea at about 320. Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group, put the number at more than 500 in a recent report on South Korea. It would seem that the govern-

chosen by Gen. Chun and his adment and human rights groups in Seoul and Tokyo differ in their definitions of "political prisoner." The government claims, for instance, that Kim Dae Jung, South Reports in Tokyo said that the Korea's leading dissident, held in labor camps, which are said by former prisoners to be close to the prison on a life sentence, is a mere criminal. That is not the view of demilitarized zone between North most observers in Japan or the common criminals and include "a

United States. Persons released from the camps confirmed, as stated in reports in Tokyo, that most of the detainees are common criminals, immediately obvious from their body tattoos. common to professional thugs in South Korea, and speech.

She won a Tony in 1971 as best

featured player in a musical, "No,

No, Nanette. Two years later, she

was nominated for another Tony

as best supporting actress for her

The Associated Press

RENO, Nev. - The U.S. govern-

ment must pay a Reno man

\$296,632 because his health was

damaged when he contracted Guil-

lain-Barre syndrome after a 1976

swine flu inoculation, a U.S. Dis-

trict Court judge has ruled.

Flu Shot Victim Awarded

Charles," in 1955.

Patsy Kelly, 71, American Stage, Screen Comedian, Dies her in a touring play, "Dear role in "Irene." starring Debbie Reynolds.

Dr. Alton Ochsney

NEW YORK (NYT) - Dr. Alton Ochsner, 85, a heart surgeon, teacher and early opponent of cigarette smoking, died Thursday in New Orleans

In 1936, while he was a professor of surgery at Tulane University, Dr. Ochsner called attention to the increasing number of lung cancer cases among Americans and suggested that eigerette smoking might be a major factor.

Meurice Hotel in Paris:

everything is new except the charm.

Phase 3 of the renovation program has been completed

Hôtel Meurice 228, rue de Rivoli 75001 Paris - Tel. 260.38.60 - Telex 230 673 F

Sanday-Sunday, September 26-27, 1981

Compromise on AWACS Deal?

Those who oppose the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia do so principally on two grounds -- that it would endanger Israel and that it would increase the risk of the plane's advanced technology falling into Soviet hands. Those who support the sale argue that the planes are needed to protect the Saudi oil fields, to cement the U.S.-Saudi relationship and surreptitiously to give the United States another military foothold in the Middle East. There is no logical inconsistency between those goals. They all have merit, The administration weighed the benefits and risks of the sale — some say not carefully enough, but that's a debating point - and decided to proceed. Now the Congress must decide whether to let it pass. The Democratic House is clearly opposed, so the action is in the Senate.

At the moment, the Senate seems to be leaning against the sale, too, and it has become clear that the Reagan administration could suffer a major defeat. As a result, with the help of Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House is looking for ways to turn around enough votes to avert what they are beginning to perceive as a potential political disaster. The idea being floated to the Saudis and the Senate is that Americans always be included in crews manning the aircraft. The tactic is aimed primarily at influencing Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., a Democrat from Ohio, who believes that the United States must retain some control over the AWACS. If Sen. Glenn should change, his. mind and support the sale, he would probably carry enough wavering senators with him to guarantee its approval.

It is not clear, yet, how the Saudis will respond. They could decide that the proposal is an insult, which calls their sovereignty into question. That, plus the U.S. intention to sell the plane with some of the technology removed, could drive Riyadh to buy British Nimrods, which some experts say are the equal of the U.S. AWACS. Such a decision would be short-sighted, however. President Reagan has made a good-faith effort to get the sale through Congress. The Saudi leaders surely are pragmatic enough to recognize that he is not omnipotent and that some compromise will be required to get the deal through. Putting Americans aboard the plane is not a perfect solution from anyone's point of view. But to a degree, it addresses the concerns of all parties, including Israel. It deserves serious consideration.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

First Words With Moscow

The most important thing about Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s meeting with Andrei Gromyko is that it finally occurred. After multiple new starts with Americans over 40 years, it must have seemed like a tedious revival for the accomplished actor from Moscow. But for Mr. Haig it was a nervous premiere, requiring even a dress rehearsal with a stand-in for the Soviet minister. The Reagan administration should never have made such a drama of merely meeting. Eight months into a presidency is too late for an exchange of truisms about better relations.

Some in Washington thought it clever to make the Russians wait while the United States flexed new muscle. But President Reagan's idea that threatening an arms race would soften up the Kremlin has been undermined by resistance to his military budget. And the hope that delay would work for the West has been offset by restiveness in Western Europe about the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons.

Thus the Haig-Gromyko decision to start discussing European nuclear forces. in Geneva on Nov. 30. now meets a modest objective of both sides. But those talks will drag on for months, perhaps years. And they cannot bear fruit without progress on a new treaty covering intercontinental weapons.

Still the game has begun. It is bound to revive talks at many levels and to generate bureaucratic pressures at least for defining policies.

In almost identical words, Presidents Reagan and Brezhnev say they want to respect each other's most important interests. But what are these? The list of objectives cannot remain a collection of grievances or mindless "linkages" of everything from

SALT to El Salvador. Unless some interests on each side are recognized as primary, diplomacy will choke on the assignment.

Both governments also say they want a fair military balance. But what is that? If nuclear arms control is a primary goal — as it should be — still more definitions are needed. There can be no agreed balance, in Europe or worldwide, until there is a shared understanding about the numbers and strategic values of weapons now deployed or planned.

And if the Reagan team is serious about a code of "restraint" for Soviet-U.S rivalries in nonaligned regions, it cannot stop at denouncing the occupation of Afghanistan or the use of Cuban legionnaires in Africa. How much withdrawal will be the price of an arms treaty, or greater trade? What restraints would Washington accept on U.S. troops and equipment in, say, the Middle East? What limits should there be on selling military equipment to other nations?

For all its preoccupation with Soviet challenges, the Reagan team has been appallingly slow in deciding what it really wants from the Kremlin. Luckily, the damage so far has not been great. The SALT-2 treaty, though now rejected in Washington as a bad bargain, continues to be observed by both powers. And both seem to understand that bloodshed in Poland would freeze relations for years.

As Mr. Gromyko must have learned long ago, and as Mr. Haig should now know, the Soviet-U.S. relationship cannot be reinvented every four years. Each act must build upon the last. Relations may not improve much through negotiation, but they can easily, and dangerously, deteriorate from neglect. Keep: talking, please.

THE NEW YORK TIMES."

The East-West Moment

It is a special moment in East-West affairs. For the better part of a year a new U.S. president has been insisting on a pause in direct Soviet-U.S. dealings in order to put them on a new basis. Mr. Reagan has done this by his speeches, his defense program and his diplomacy. And now he has turned to Moscow, saying, in his latest letter to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, that the United States seeks "a truly stable and constructive relationship" built on a respite in Moscow's "unremitting and comprehensive military buildup," on its abandonment of the "pursuit of unilateral advantage" in the Third World, and on a hands-off policy in Poland. To reach that "constructive relationship," Mr. Reagan offers a "dialogue on critical geopolitical issues," negotiations leading to "genuine arms reductions" and, for openers, talks

on missiles in Europe. Such is the program the president summarized on the eve of his administration's first high-level contacts with the Kremiin. The Soviet leadership, accepting that the time was right to summarize its own program, did so in Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's address to the United Nations on Tuesday the day before the first of two scheduled meetings with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Mr. Gromyko challenged what he described as the Reagan attempt to assert "American leadership of the world," said Moscow will not forgo "legitimate interests of our own, including commitments to our allies" and denounced "interference in the internal affairs" of Poland. He added that the Soviet Union seeks "normal businesslike relations with the United States" and is ready for talks on the "limitation of strategic weapons" and on missiles in Europe, too.

In brief, on general issues there is the familiar stuff of East-West confrontation, but. on one specific issue — missiles in Europe there is a readiness to negotiate, though even on that issue an initial gap is evident. Washington wants to talk about "theater nuclear" forces," principally the big new Soviet SS 20s, while Moscow wants to talk about "nue". clear weapons in Europe," including "forward-based systems of the United States." The Euromissile talks, Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko agreed, are to start on Nov. 30.

These talks will be closely watched, not merely because their subject is vital to Europe but also because of the clues they may provide to Mr. Reagan's whole approach to East-West affairs. A large question has been raised by his statements on the matter. Does he see negotiations, as past administrations have, as a way to try to manage U.S. differences with a country that is powerful and dangerous yet capable of defining its own interest in a certain stability? Or does he see in negotiations a means by which to enforce the strategic advantage ("margin of safety") which the West must have because of the controlling nature of the Soviet Union as an aggressive revolutionary power?

The Soviet Union is intensely curious about this question and is, presumably, prepared to seek advantage either way. The European allies are more than curious. Gratified as they are that Mr. Reagan has moved to a table, they are still not sure whether he accepts or values their deep stake in steady East-West ties. For Mr. Reagan this will be the first test — a demanding and revealing one — of the validity of his Soviet policy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

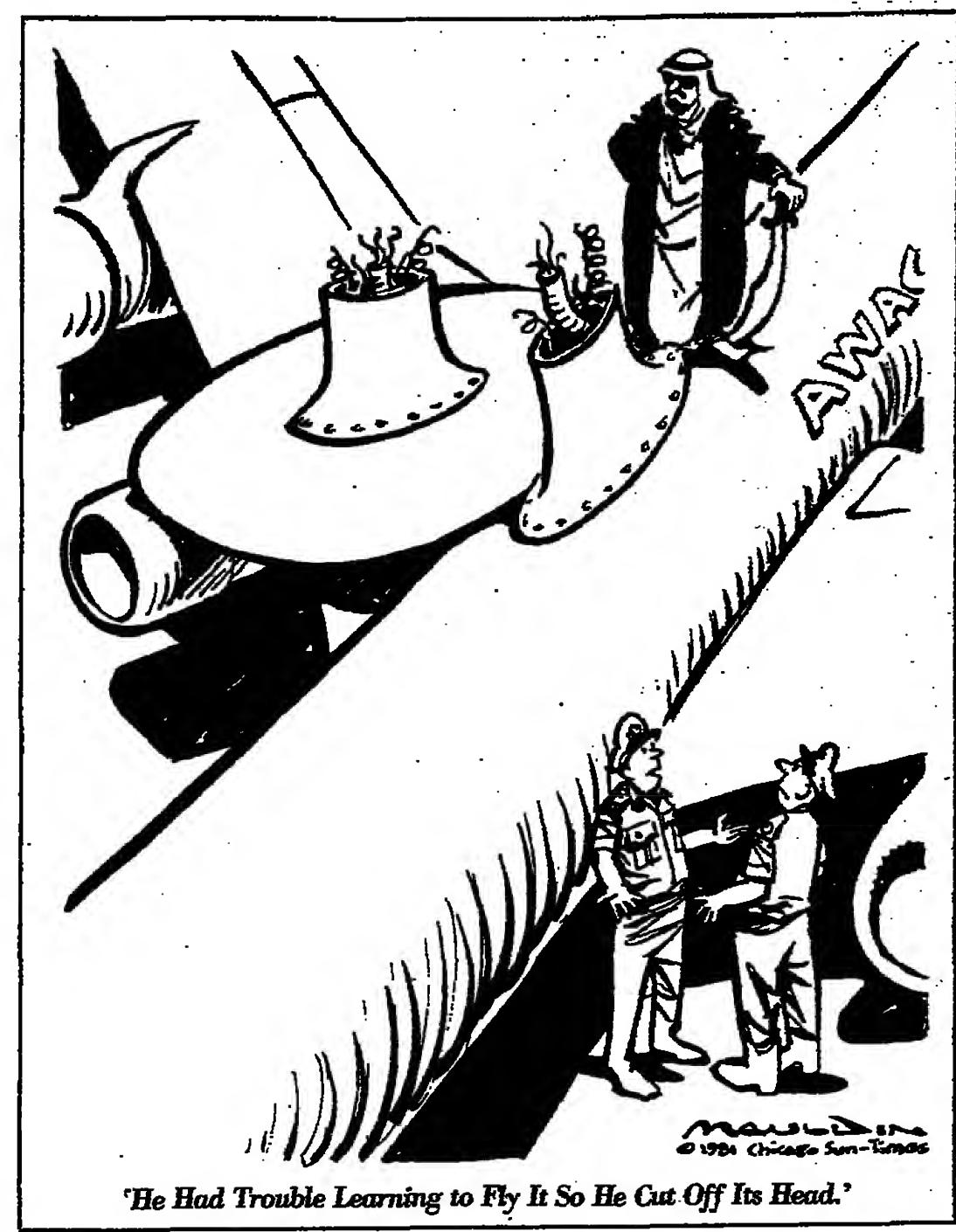
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago September 26, 1906

PHILADELPHIA — Intercepted in the mails by the postal authorities yesterday was an infernal machine addressed "Jacob A. Schiff, main floor, New York Stock Exchange." It is believed the bomb was posted by Russian Anarchists in revenge for Mr. Schiff's floating of the Russian loan during the Japanese war. The package had been left on the corner of a vacant lot in Chestnut Hill where a postman could not fail to notice it. A boy saw a tall man lay the parcel down and walk away. The boy innocently carried it home and his mother noticed powder sifting from it. The postal authorities investigated and found the package contained eight ounces of guapowder and guncotton, with a dozen bullets.

Fifty Years Ago September 26, 1931

WASHINGTON — The problem of taxing the public to meet the Treasury deficit is exiting the attention of practically every member of the Senate and the House, it became increasingy evident here today. Sen. David A. Reed, a Republican from Pennsylvania, reiterated his demand for higher federal income taxes and imposition of a permanent direct sales tax and condemned the Treasury policy of borrowing to meet current expenses. "We should follow Great Britain and face the music," Sen. Reed declared. "We should not temporize by continuous borrowing." The senator's proposals for new sources of tax revenues include a general sales tax of one-half of 1 percent.



Iran: 'Mafias' at Close Range

By Amir Taheri

ri-speaking mullahs from the two

provinces of Azarbaijan in the

northwest. Their "godfather" is

Ayatollah Ali Khamenehi, now

president of the ruling Islamic Re-

public Party and expected to be-

come president of the republic on

Oct. 2. The Islamic chief justice,

the prosecutor-general, command-

ers of the Revolutionary Guards

and more than half of the Cabi-

net's members are related to this

"mafia" both politically and

The group came into promi-

nence with the seizure of the U.S.

Embassy in Tehran nearly two

years ago when one of its key

members, Ayatollah Monssavi

Khoini, now vice-president of the

parliament, emerged as leader of

The "Tabriz Mafia" played a

Mehdi Bazargan, Ayatollah

key role in frustrating efforts made

Khomeini's first premier, to seek

and consolidate Western suppri

for the Islamic Republic. Later, it

resisted Ayatollah Beheshti's plans

Ayatollah Khamenehi and his

friends are convinced that the cur-

rent wave of bomb attacks and as-

sassinations is the work of "reac-

tionary Arabs" backed by the

United States with "purchasable

Palestinian elements" acting as

hired assassins. They recommend-

ed closer security cooperation with

pro-Soviet countries as a counter-

Absence of West

with Southern Yemen and Libya,

the two countries that trained and

armed most of Iran's "guerrillas"

under the late shah. The quarre

with Libya over the kidnapping of

the Lebanese Shi ite leader Imam

Moussa Sadr, a relation of Ayatol-

lah Khomeini, seems to have been

forgotten after some two years of

patient work by the "Tabriz

ly allowed to open an embassy in

Tehran this month, for the first

time. The move had been resisted

who had argued that Southern

remen being a Moslem country

could not have a self-proclaimed

The West's almost total diplo-

matic absence from Tehran at the

moment obviously strengthens the

position of those advocating

definite break with imperialism.

which, among other sins, now shel-

ters almost all of the regime's lead-

ing opponents. Most major West-

ern embassies in Tehran are either

closed or maintained at a symbolic

Marxist government.

the late Ayatollah Beheshti

And Southern Yemem was final-

They especially favor closer ties

balancing act.

for "gradual normalization."

the hostage-holding "students."

through family links.

sitions.

DARIS — Iran's current turmoil Taleghani played the same role for seems to be pushing the ruling mullahs toward increasing alignment with Soviet-bloc countries.

This month, top-level missions, seeking arms and assistance in intelligence and security matters, have visited Cuba, Libya, Southern Yemen, North Korea and Bulgaria. The various missions were either headed by or included such key figures as the speaker of the Islamic parliament and the ministers for defense, foreign affairs, the interior and Islamic orientation. Libyan, North Korean, South-

ern Yemeni and Syrian intelligence experts have already arrived in Tehran to help the government stem the current wave of bomb attacks and assassinations.

Earlier this month. Foreign Minister Mir-Hossein Moussavi-Khamenehi attended the Arab "rejection front' summit in Tripoli as an "observer." Last week, he said Iran was considering full membership in the front, which consists of Algeria, Libya, Syria, Southern Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Sudden End

Equally significant is the sudden end to Tehran's anti-Soviet campaign concerning Moscow's invasion of Afghanistan. An international conference of "Islamic Freedom Fighters" in Tehran earlier this month, was carefully designed to keep the Afghan resistance out of the limelight. And, according to reliable reports. Tehran has stopped its largely symbolic aid to the Afghan Islamic Party, one of more than a dozen groups fighting the Russians in Afghanistan.

The mullahs, held together by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini waning authority, are deeply divided on both foreign and domestic policies.

Broadly speaking two rival groups can be distinguished. The first, called "the Isfahan Mafia" in Tehran, is headed by Ayatollah Khomemi's heir apparent, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montezari. It suffered a crippling blow when its effective leader, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, was assassinated last June. Most members of the group are from Iran's central and eastern provinces and are all Persian-speaking.

Leftist Role

There is little doubt that the group, which includes Premier Avatollah Mohammed Reza Mahdavi Kani and the speaker of the parliament, Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, favors "normal relations" with the West, including the United States. Internally, it advocates greater flexibility and a broadenmg of the government's base before Khomeini passes away.

The "Isfahan Mafia" was known for its vehement anti-Communism even before Ayatollah Khomeini came to power in 1979. Under the late shah, Ayatollah Montezari was the spiritual leader of the right-wing opposition while the level Iranian embassies in Western late Ayatollah Mahmoud capitals are mostly in the hands of

Letters-

On Interest Rates

The David S. Broder's column (IHT, Sept. 14) expresses the thought that Wall Street controls the interest rates and that it enjoys their astronomic present level.

Obviously the opposite is true: (a) The rates depend exclusively on the supply and demand of money, something not controlled by Wall Street (b) Wall Street prospers with low rates (bullish market for equities) and languishes with the high ones that kill its business (bullish market for Treasury bills and liquid assets funds).

Only from correct premises can correct conclusions be drawn. WILLIAM PASSIGLI Minusio, Switzerland.

Endangered Species

In the article (IHT, Aug. 19) on illegal traffic in rare animals, it mentioned that the traffic in such endangered species as bald eagles, scissor-tailed flycatchers, broadwinged hawks, Carolina parakeets and Californian condors is on the. mcrease.

I would agree that condors and bald eagles are rare, but broadwinged hawks and scissor-tailed flycatchers are common in their habitat. As far as the Carolina parakeet goes they have been extinct since 1918.

PETER B. MARTIN, Montcuq, France.

"students" and militants from the 'party of Allah." The "Isfahan Mafia" is no long-

Recent assassinations were mainly aimed at members of the er believed to have the channels "Isfahari Mafia," probably befor dialogue it had established with cause they held most of the key pothe West under Ayatollah Beheshti. Still trying to recover from its losses, the group seems to be losing The rival group is called "the Tabriz Matia" and consists of Aza-

the initiative. Many students of Iran's wayward revolution are convinced that the Khomeini regime will not last long enough for the two rival groups to have enough time to light it out to the finish. Others, however, reject that pre-

diction, pointing to deep divisions in the counterrevolutionary movement as one reason that the mullarchy may weather the current storm. If that happens, almost everyone agrees, the "Tabriz Malia" would achieve full demination. And that could mean an Islamic version of Ethiopia.

©1981, International Herald Tribune.

'Can-Do' at Cane. A Challenge for U.S.

By William Safire

foreign aid. When Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. set forth the U.S. position at the United Nations this week, the headline in The Washington Post was "Haig Pledges Aid to Third World, while The New York Times headline read "Haig Rebuil's Poor Nations' Program for More Aid."

This split decision cannot be attributed to "haigravation," that curious politico-military patois favored by our SecState; this time, his speech was in understandable English and made sense. He did pledge more aid, but his central point was that the massive transfers of wealth demanded by Third Worlders who think the other worlds owe them a living was "simply unrealistic."

Guilt-Ridden Way

The confusion stems from the guilt-ridden way we have let others measure U.S. contribution to the growth within "LDC's," or Less Developed Countries, which used to be less exphemistically called the have-not nations.

Economic aid — government-togovernment handouts - has for too long been the only standard for compassion, and that yardstick has recently been used to whack the United States. Although the U.S. handout - over \$7 billion in 1980 — is by far the largest of the 17 free world industrial countries. it is sniffed at by the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, because that sum is only 0.2 percent of U.S. gross national product; France hands out 0.6 percent. By that sole criterion, the French are the fifth most generous; the United States is 15th.

That is the yardstick used to make Americans feel guilty and the Scandinavians and French selfrighteous. A month from now, at Cancun, Mexico, Washington's European allies will join with cuprattling Third World militants in an orchestrated effort to put the arm on Uncle Sam. Mexico's President José Lopez Portillo, friend of the guerrillas trying to overthrow the government of El Salvador, has dragooned President Reagan into attending what could be an international shakedown.

However, before Mr. Reagan steps into the trap, he should make a speech that would alter the onphasis in Cancun (I still cling grimly to the belief that he is capeble of making a foreign policy

speech.) U.S. Aid Record.

First, the United States is proud of and certainly not ashamed of its world leadership since World War II in helping other nations including the Europeans and Japan, now capable of doing unto others as we did anto them. We will participate in UN "global negotiations" only when applicants for aid stop whimpering about entitlements from supposed colonial victimization and start getting se-

zious about the local creation

Second, the United States nee a new measurement for devotes ment assistance that goes beyond handouts. The United States beauti as much from poor nations as the rest of the rich nations combined? France, now posing as the pal of the poor, ranks lifth out of the 12 in imports from undeveloped m. tions - when it comes to believe businesses in poor nations set a start, the French are not buying

Third, that new measurement --- the Cancun Index, if Mr. Long Portilio is pleased to call it that must include a percentage of private investment in poor nations. We lead the way in that vital startup activity; even measured in percentage of GNP, the United States ranks third in investment, Japan

Only when taken together aid, imports, investment - can a fair assessment be made of real development help. Right now. the United States ranks a respectable. seventh in the combined percentages (though by far the first in actual dollars) compared to France's

Burden From OPEC

Finally, the president should call upon the Cancun conferees to demand that OPEC countries make up for the tremendous burden that a rising oil price has placed on the poorest nations. The direct and proffered so far, mainly amone Moslems, is a drop in the of back. et: The full amount taken from the poorest nations of the world from the tenfold price rise should be returned in a combination of aid, imports and investment from the oil producers.

That OPEC responsibility should require some risk. Up to now, emitious sheaklis have been directing their investments to mations they have beloed imposeosis through U.S. and European banks. getting the credit for seturning a small portion of their profits without taking a normal savestment

Nobody is going to want to hear such a message, it will discomfit the string Europeans, prick the conscience of the oil-rich and upact the propaganda mindset of the

Come to Grips

But the Third World most come to graps with the real world. No poor nation is entitled to a share of what the people of other nations have carned. On a globe spen by self-interest, the have-not nations Can best Dresent a moral claim for and when they are willing to try to create a climate attractive to investment and trade.

Turn the tables at Cancing We should challenge other rich gations to use a reassor measurement of development assistance, and offer poor nations the opportunity to work their way out of permanent dependency.

Crist, The New York Times.

the wake of the funes unleasied in

El Salvador is a question. But the

way the argument is put reflects

The Mexican Way

By Flora Lewis

Reagan had "agreed that we can

disagree in the case of El Salvador

and others, which is very import-

Crux of Case.

of the Salvadoran case is that it is

'an authentic class struggle." He

sees "no solution but a political

one, short of extermination of one

side or the other." So a political

settlement will have to come

sooner of later ... better sooner

with less blood than later with

He cites Honduras as an exam-

ple of the better approach, with

convocation of a constituent as-

sembly, return of government to

civilians, and then elections. There

is some reason in Mr. Lopez Por-

tillo's insistence that his difference

with the United States is in proce-

dure, not basics, since Mexico is

clearly no more eager to have an-

other full-fledged Marxist regime

in the hemisphere than is the Unit-

But procedure will determine

substance, Obviously, neither elec-

mich blood."

MEXICO CITY — Even sensitive government officials say it has become almost impossible to live in their capital. When I last lived here, 27 years ago, the population was a bit over 2 milion. Now it is something between 15 and 16 million, in the same mountain-ringed valley.

That has inevitably changed evpublicans] never agree." erything, cramped everything, sharpened everything. The only sight I expected to recognize was the two sleeping volcanos, massive against the sky. I was wrong. Except for a day or two a year when a strong wind has served as a brawny sweep, the volcanoes can't be seen at all through the grimy

The country as a whole has gone from 25 million to about 70 million in the same period, and will reach 100-120 million by the end of the century, nearly half the U.S. population. It is almost surprising that Mexico has managed stability m such conditions.

Two other factors add to the scismic strains on what had become a largely dormant, passive society after the extreme violence of revolution early in the century. One is oil, which permits a

frenetic uneven growth in an attempt to create jobs for the new hands and mouths, and which in turn has overflooded the cities with jobless. The other is the changing world atmosphere. Decolonization, and the emergence of an insistently self-conscious Third World have also given a new sense of a Mexican role to play on the larger scene.

That was manifest in Mexico's recent declaration with France on El Salvador, calling for negotiations with the opposition. United States reacted very strongly, if privately, and that is why President José López Portillo decided to go and talk it out with President Resgan in Grand Rapids, Mich., last week. With quiet humor, Mr. Lopez

Portillo told me that he and Mr.

tions nor negotiations can succeed vithout a cease-fire to stop the maddened bloodshed. The Salvadoran junta, with U.S. support, offers a truce in return only for the promise of elections. It isn't realistic, and privately even U.S. leaders acknowledge that it wouldn't and

the lighting, which is likely to go

on for years that way, if at a lower

a more effective cease-fire and a sturdier settlement could be ment for constitutional talks among the combatants in which "no one would lose dignity or standing or possibilities."

Whether this remains possible in

the position Mexico seeks to ant because it gives a new dimension to our relations with the U.S.' adopt. It is not as mediator, which He said that in the talks he comthe president called "too difficult" pared the simution with that of but as "communicator," a country House Majority Leader Thomas that knows both sides of the (Tip) O'Neill, "admired and re-North-South dispute and knows spected and with whom Ithe Rethat it isn't only geographical bat social, within each society. For Mr. López Portillo, the crux

His desire to remain on good terms with the United States is palpable. The Reagan administration merits a good mark for accepting and reciprocating the forms, for limiting its tough words to quick diplomacy. One can't help regretting that Washington doesn't apply that wisdom more widely, stead of insisting so often die: where that opposition to U.S.

views means a pro-Soviet all-In any case, it is helpful the Mr. Lopez Portillo is taking a suckrate stand and not casting the United States in the role of adversary. which it has so often been in 15 history with Mexico. It would be helpful if the United States 128 11self in less of an adversary rule toward Latin Americans drived to demand social change and scarce concerned to know whether the oppressors are "authoritarian" of

lotalitarian." Mr. López Portillo has a proste ative definition of his own street among the swirling forces. Askel whether he considers himself a 50 cialist, he said, "no, senora: [18] convinced revolutionary." Mexican Revolution of 1910. 18 said, "offers an authentic tiesu choice between the two great startents quarreling beganomical

for the world." It is economically, if not gene politically, pluralistic, and we have

Mr. Lopez Portillo believes that found use can get along with peaceably. Mexico has terribe problems of its own to get aloue. reached on the basis of an agree- with. Yet it's a cooperative in many ways rewarding acighbor. That might be something to poor er in facing social upheavals for. ther south. C1981, The New York Tenes.

INTERNATIONAL

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Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

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Bartok Centennial: A Prophet Honored In His Own Country

by David Stevens

UDAPEST — Centennial celebrations for composers tend to be lavished on those who do not really need the attention, which is true of Bela Bartok to the extent that this commemorative year has been merely an excuse to perform the Hungarian composer's best-known and well-established scores.

Yet the homage-paying will have served a useful purpose if it leaves the musical world with a better idea of his creative life as a coherent entity, and a more detailed understanding of this lone and enigmatic figure. Besides being one of the three generally accepted creative musical giants of the 20th century, he was also an important ethnomusicologist and pedagogue, and these pursuits were absorbed into the fabric of his creative existence.

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Yet the extent of his influence is uncertain. Unlike Arnold Schoenberg, he was not a theorist, he did not teach composition (he preferred to teach piano), nor did he leave behind a posthumously dominant "school" of composition. Unlike Igor Stravinsky, he did not quickly become a star in the international arena or leave behind volumes of witty and cosmopolitan memoirs. His piano pupils at the Budapest Academy of Music included several who later became prominent conductors — a major Hungarian export item — and champions of his music, yet he seems to have been too individual an artist and person to be a trend-setter.

Bartók was born on March 25, 1881, in Nagyszentmiklós, in what is now Romania - indeed, almost every place he lived in Hungary except the capital is now part of Czechoslova-kia, the Soviet Union or Romania — and died off a Bartók festival in Paris and the provinces. on Sept. 26, 1945 — 36 years ago this Saturday - in New York City, a fugitive from Nazi-

dominated Europe and the war. But Hungary lost little time posthumously repatriating Bartók as its national musical hero, a composer whose life and work reflect both the national spirit and the mainstream of European culture, and Budapest has been in the forefront of this year's centennial celebra-

The concerts of the annual Budapest Music Weeks, which start this weekend and run through October, have Bartok on almost every program, alone or in juxtaposition with other composers. The Liszt-Bartok Piano Competition, held every five years, is de-emphasizing Liszt this year by giving competitors a choice only between the second or third of Bartok's concertos in the final round. The general assembly and congress of the International Music Council are being held in Budapest, with round tables and scholarly presentations

centering on Bartók. Earlier this year, the house in the Buda Hills where the composer lived from 1932 until he left Hungary in 1940 was restored as a memorial and a site for conferences and concerts. Hungaroton, the state recording enterprise, has completed its project of more than a decade of recording virtually every note of the composer's music.

In addition, the Hungarian State Opera is exporting its production of Bartok's three oneact stage works — the ballets "The Wooden Prince" and "The Miraculous Mandarin" and the opera "Bluebeard's Castle" — to open the

The major fall celebration outside Hungary the Paris festival will run until Dec. 17 and include a recital (Nov. 10) by Yehudi Menuhin that will feature a work he commissioned from

Bartók, the sonata for solo violin. Only in the area of scholarly publications is there cause for disappointment. There seem to be plenty of peripheral books, but not the major work that might have been hoped for in a centennial year — at least not in English. One problem is that Bartók's archives are divided between Budapest and New York, both with important material, and one effect of more than two decades of litigation over the Bartók estate has been effectively to close the New York archives to outside scholars and divert much of the estate's substantial income to legal fees.

Understanding Bartók's personality may be easier from a distance than it was at close range. By most accounts he was a reserved and austere person, although his eldest son. Béla Jr., now a retired railway engineer in Budapest. speaks of a childlike sense of humor reserved for intimates.

Jascha Horenstein, the late conductor, spoke in a recorded interview a few years ago of having helped prepare a Bartók work for performance in 1927, and he recalled the composer as "Very, very difficult; very closed up; a man of musical principles, marvelous as a musician not very human, not very human." But Benny Goodman, who commissioned "Contrasts," the trio for piano, violin and clarinet, and later played it with Bartók and Joseph Szigeti, recalls him as "a nice man" who told him, "Oh,



Bartok - virtuoso pianist as well as composer - in London in 1936.

don't worry. Approximate," when Goodman remarked on the difficulty of the clarinet part.

Bartók was an idealist who believed in such things as the brotherhood of peoples and worried about the alienation of man from nature and the corrupting effect of modern civilization. He protested indignantly when Fascist abuse forced Arturo Toscanini to leave Italy, refused to perform in Germany after the Nazis came to power and finally emigrated to avoid having to live under such a regime.

He was a pianist of such accomplishment that be would have had no difficulty pursuing a virtuoso's career, the proof being still available on recordings - notably the live recording of a recital he gave with Szigeti at the Library of Congress in Washington on April 13, 1940. This program will be reproduced in a recital by Georges Pludermacher and Ivry Giths on Oct. 6 in Paris.

Photographs show a man of slight stature whose most prominent features are penetrating eyes and strong, elegant hands. Accounts of his piano playing generally stress his steely yet delicate touch and a controlled explosiveness that completely belied his normal demeanor.

After passing through the influence of Brahms and Strauss as a young composer, Bartók, with Zoltán Kodály, discovered the authentic folk music of Hungary by going out among the peasantry and finding it. From 1905 to 1918 he had collected and prepared for publication almost 10,000 Hungarian, Transylvanian, Romanian and Slovak folk songs. He also sought out North African and Turkish folk music, and when he first moved to the United States, he worked in 1941-42 at Columbia University on preparing a collection of Yugoslav folk music. This not only was important work in itself, but also made a strong impact on him as a composer as the rhythms, fabric and texture of folk music became absorbed

into his own musical vocabulary. Bartók's didactic streak came out early in teaching editions of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoyen and Bach that he prepared, and in his own music in the piano pieces "For Children," the 153 piano pieces of progressive difficulty entitled "Mikrokosmos," the 44 violin duos and the 27 two- and three-part choruses, all music of artistic as well as educational value.

Some of Bartók's music is probably too closely evocative of his Hungarian heritage to his doctors.

take its place in the international repertory established — the three stage works, the Concerto for Orchestra, the Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta, the concertos and sonatas for piano and violin, the Divertimento, the "Out of Doors" suite, "Contrasts" and the six string quartets being a partial list.

Bartok's five years in the United States, the last of his life, were not happy ones, although stories of his neglect there are much exaggerated. He arrived already in ill health, he did not fare as well as other noted musical exiles who emigrated to America - Schoenberg, Stravinsky and Paul Hindemith - and he was a difficult person to help. When Serge Koussevitsky. in connivance with Szigeti and Fritz Reiner, commissioned what became the Concerto for Orchestra, he had to make up a pretext to persuade Bartók to accept the money before he started work.

After a couple of years in which he composed nothing new, the last years of Bartók's life became enormously fruitful. Besides the Concerto for Orchestra, he wrote the sonata for unaccompanied violin for Menuhin; the Piano Concerto No. 3 for his second wife, the pianist Ditta Pásztory, and the Viola Concerto, commissioned by William Primrose, which had to be completed by Tibor Serly.

Shortly before he died at West Side Hospital in Manhattan of polycythemia, a blood ailment, he was noting down ideas for a seventh string quartet. "I only regret that I have to depart with my luggage full," he said to one of

Simenon's Wife in the Witness Box

by Vicky Elliott

ARIS - Now Georges Simenon's wife answers his well-publicized account of his infidelities. Among this fall's crop of first novels in Paris is "Le Phallus d'Or," a caustic story, seen from the privacy of his own home, of a famous man who claimed to have slept with 10,000 women. The author's name is misleading. "Odile Dessane" is really Denise Simenon, the Canadian-born wife of Maigret's creator, a business partner and companion who managed Simenon's life for 20 years, she says, and whose marriage broke down finally in 1964 in mutual recrimination.

At 56, still as poised, shrewd and wellgroomed as when Simenon met her in New York in 1943, Denise Simenon is a strong - woman who has fought many battles and feels she has reached the peace of mind to contemplate the scars philosophically. "I don't renege on my past, it's part of me," she said coolly this week in an interview in Paris, smoothing down her crisp yellow silk dress with elegant hands. "I wrote the book because the desire to express myself was growing."

The disclaimer that prefaces "The Golden Phallus" pleads "coincidence," but the fact remains that in broad outline it has many resonances with Denise Simenon's own life.

About the central character, known as "The Old Man," whose death is the starting point of the novel, whiri a succession of desirable women: mistresses, secretaries, prostitutes; the Italian maid who takes his wife's place, the daughter who committed suicide. The atmosphere.

suffused with claustrophobia and domestic tensions, is reminiscent of the settings for the crimes of passion that were Maigret's specialty, although the style lacks the trenchant attack of the master.

The book, published in French by Editions Encre started off innocuously enough under the title "The Small Street." but as the first draft was written, in only 16 days, the plot steered itself into its own shape. "Naturally, from lack of experience," explains its author, "and needing to give the central character a dimension out of the ordinary, I took something that was common knowledge throughout the world. The rest just came under my fin-

Common knowledge is the fact that in 1977, Simenon said in a conversation with Federico Fellini, who was then at work on his film "Casanova" that he had had affairs with 10.000 women. The remark found its way into the world's press.

A tall story, but dealing with Simenon, now 78 years old, does mean dealing in industrial quantities: a bibliography of more than 200 novels (many under pseudonyms), translated into anything up to 47 languages, and a total of more than 400 million copies sold.

His wife, whom he has never divorced, hasn't lost her admiration for Simenon's genius, his capacities of concentration and his devotion to his work. She is painfully aware of her own lack of writing experience. "I didn't have the gumption to write when I lived with him," she says. "It would have seemed too preposterous. But I suppose you could say I was steeped in the craft.

Her English and her French, both perfect, are tinged with an imperceptible accent that is not Canadian, despite her origins in Ontario. She is fascinated by semantics and the globaloutlook expressed in the idiom of the two languages. "In French, you make love," she says, "In English, you merely sleep with someone."

The daughter of a French-speaking government official in Ottawa, she left for the United States when she was chosen in 1943, aged only 18, to work for the British information services in Philadelphia as part of the war effort. She met Simenon, more than 20 years her senior. during periodic visits to headquarters in New York Independent as well as beautiful, she soon captivated the writer, whose career was about to take off, but for a long time refused to marry him.

"I happened not to believe in marriage, and it was the only way in which I could really rebel against my bourgeois upbringing," she recalls. It was five years after she and Sunenon had been living together and after the birth of their first son (they were to have three children) that they eventually married in Reno, in the courthouse where Simenon had divorced his Belgian first wife. The ceremony was in true Hollywood style and presided over by a 6foot-10-inch judge wearing a 10-gallon hat and a turquoise suit.

She recalls the early years of her marriage with great affection. The newspapers talked of Simenon as "a passionate family man," despite his wayward eye for the ladies. As for the 10,000 lovers, as Denise points out herself, "A simple adding machine would demonstrate that Simenon would never have had the time for them as well as to write and to spend a great deal of his time with his family."

They lived "in small places" all over the United States. Denise took care of contracts and details, while he closeted himself with his work. "My job," she recalls, "was to protect our personal life."

It was a full-time job, haggling with publishers and keeping the world at bay. Journalists and even infimate friends were only allowed to interrupt the schedule for a strictly rationed two months of every year. Meanwhile, Denise was becoming an insomniac. "After we had made love at night," she remembers, "I would go downstairs to dictate letters for the next morning, get back into bed at 3 or 4 a.m. and be up for the children at 7."

They returned to Europe with two children in the early 1950s as the success of Maigret snowballed. They were seen at fashionable receptions in Paris, and in 1960 Simenon presided over the jury at the Cannes Film Festival.

The newspapers spoke of Denise as leaving her husband complete freedom to add to his list of conquests, but the marriage slowly turned sour. The final breakup, says Denise, was engineered by an avaricious psychiatrist who was seeing both of them and who managed to convince each that the other was men-

tress of the house by her own personal maid generally maligned by her husband, Denise says she was too proud to protest in public. "My mother had clobbered into me that one was not to show one's emotions," she said. "I could have cried in public and regretted it."

The next years were hard. A bout with can- not much else. cer and a bad car accident that left its mark on her beauty followed a nervous breakdown in late"). But the breakdown led to a new career, psychoanalysis, which she now teaches at the institute of Human Sciences in Avignon and practices in France, when she is not in her other home in a village near Lausanne. It is almost 10 years since she has seen her

husband. Simenon has abandoned fiction and spends his days dictating reminiscences that will be published in November. Telephoned at his Swiss home, he declined to comment on his culture of centuries past," says Tadeusz wife's literary activities, describing the story of the 10,000 women as a joke between him and Fellini. "That works out at 300 a week." he said. "And I haven't ever done a definitive cal- ing here, the monastic life and the village hab-

The Outside World Edges Inside

by Joel Stratte-McClure

ANSKAR VALLEY, India - The 141 Buddhist monks at the spartan Karsha monastery are awakened at dawn by the trumpeting of enormous horns and the beating of weathered drums. Just before the Himalayan sunrise they gather, attired in patched purple robes and yellow wool caps, in the candlelit assembly hall. They forcefully chant their doctrinal vows in front of an image of Lord Avalokistestara and a plethora of colorful protective deities.

Karsha, one of 20 monasteries in this arid and remote valley with a mean elevation of 13.200 feet, is perched precariously on a mountainside facing 25 snowcapped Himalayan peaks. During morning tea — a dishwater-colored drink seasoned with butter - the Tibetan-speaking monks discuss their isolation.

"We want to live the way our founder did almost 1,000 years ago," Karsha's head lama said, refering to a Buddhist scholar called the Zanskar Translator who founded the monastery in 1076. "The less we know about the outside world, the better.

In the village of Testa, a cluster of stone and mud-brick houses five days' walk from Karsha the 200 inhabitants spend the four snow-free summer months preparing for winter. Barley is being reaped and dried to make tsampa, a flour used as a food staple, and chang, a very potable alcoholic drink,

Young women with willow baskets strapped to their backs spend the day collecting horse manure to use as fuel. The town's young men, if they are not monks in Testa's simple temple, graze their yaks and sheep in the upper pastures. An older woman, her frail body dominated by a wool hat with long earflaps adorned with turquoise stones, proudly displays amulets to ward off evil spirits. An elderly man wearing knee-high Tibetan boots walks aimlessly, spinning his prayer wheel, which

contains written Buddhist scriptures. "He is preparing for death and reincarnation by earning merit with his prayers," explains a young monk. "Once their first son is married, all the men in Zanskar try to become practicing Buddhists."

The Zanskar Valley, which was closed to tourists for political reasons by the Indian government from 1961 to 1974, still maintains a medieval appearance and the essence of Tibetan Buddhism - introduced here around A.D. 800 when Tibetans migrated to establish a highly religious kingdom that remained independent until 1834.

During a three-week trek in the area, a visitor saw countless reminders that Buddhism dictates the way of life. There are numerous cave temples used for meditation by austere monks; the dry countryside is dotted with thousands of white chotens, religious mounds containing prayers or the cremated remains of an exalted lama; prayer flags decorate the roofs of most homes to blow wishes to the gods; prayer walls, built of large stones with images of Buddha or scriptures engraved on them, stretch up to 100 yards in length; godhouses stand at the top of each Himalayan pass and pictures of the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan spiritual leader, are posted in the few makeshift shops, which sell matches, tea and

Each monastery has its own personality. Phugtal is built into a mountainside, using a 1970 ("My friends said it came six years too natural cave as a temple, while Bardan, with a gigantic copper prayer wheel, resembles Mont-Saint-Michel without water. The small villages also have individual character. A tourist can visit the current "king" of Zanskar at Zangia, drink chang with another pretender to the throne in a mud house in the capital of Padum and have tea made for one cent a glass by two shepherd boys near Pishu.

"Zanskar represents Tiberan religion and Skorupski, author of two books on the area and a Tibetan scholar at the University of London. "Although tourists have begun comits are still relatively untouched."



A Buddhist monk at Karsha, amid the Himalayas.

About 1,000 persons — some with just backpacks, others with ponies and porters trekked in parts of the 3,000-square-mile Zanskar valley this summer, and the region's purity is gradually being tainted. Fewer youths, according to the head lama at Mune, are entering monasteries because they can now attend newly built government schools or get jobs as porters. Shoeless children have learned the English, French and German words for "can-

But times are changing in Zanskar.

dy" and are becoming beggars. This summer the Lingshot monastery even began charging the equivalent of \$1.15 for visits to its temple; most monks, especially those at the Sune monastery, aggressively seek donations for their "repair/maintenance committee." There are still no telephones, electricity, plumbing or automobiles but a road is being built from Padum into other parts of the val-

"In five years you'll probably be able to get here by bus," said Adam Stainton, a British botanist and author of "Flowers of the Himalaya." "All this pristine beauty, the lovely colors and clear, cold streams may ultimately turn into Hyde Park."

Today, though, getting to Zanskar still requires some stamina. Stainton reached Testa by flying from London to New Delhi, taking an overnight train to Chandigarh, a daylong taxi to Manali and a 10-hour bus ride to Darcha via the 15,000-foot Rohtang Pass. He then walked seven days and, like most trekkers, had some problems with the altitude while climbing the 18,300-foot Surichun La Pass. To get out of Zanskar requires mounting eight passes over 16,000 feet. Guides and ponies may be hired locally or you may backpack, though most food supplies must be carried.

The Himalaya range that envelops the valley is still largely unexplored. Except for yaks and shepherds, there are few people on the expansive plains. Dizzily crossing the rope bridges. bathing in the glacier-cold springs and brooks or climbing the hundreds of peaks, you rarely meet another traveler. Maps still disagree on the exact altitude of the passes and there's no

question that, despite the future road, the terrain is still rugged. Horses occasionally fall off the crumbling trail into the Zanskar River gorge, a woman drowned while attempting to cross the river in August and a pack pony was

swept downstream by the same current. For people who do visit Zanskar, a battle to colonize the area is brewing among tourist promoters. During a trek in August — the valley is accessible from May to September and closed the rest of the year because of snow-blocked passes — there were organized tours from most European countries, the United States and Japan. An organized visit — with tents, food, guides and other amenities - costs about \$50 a person daily. Because most trekkers stick to the main route, they are all faced with unavoidable encounters.

Still Zanskar is not so crowded as the adjoining valley of Ladakh, also settled by Tibetan Buddhists centuries ago. Tourist buses now run along the road from Lamayuru to Leh and coffee-table books touting the area are plenti-

"Ladakh and Zanskar are lamentably becoming 'in' tourist places and commercialization is inevitable," says Christina Noble. a director of Ind-Venture Travel, which has organized treks in the area for six years. "But in the future people will start getting off the main path and for another 10 years Zanskar will be

capable of coping with the onslaught."

Still nobody can predict the ultimate fate of the 20,000 Zanskaris, their homemade chang and the alarm clock of trumpeting horns.

During afternoon tea with a young monk at the Mune monastery it appeared inevitable that cultural changes are near. The monk had a ballpoint pen on a string around his neck, wore a digital watch and knew the words to "Frère Jacques." He looked with envy at visitors' cameras, asked the Tibetan porters how they liked their jobs and wanted a present of a pair of running shoes.

"It wouldn't surprise me if this monk left the monastery," Skorupski said after their conversation. But the ultimate tragedy will occur if the monasteries ever leave the mountains."



Denise Simenon, whose first novel has just been published.

AUSTRIA

LINE. To Oct. 10: Bruckner Festival (tel: 752.34.29), includes: Sept 27; Vienna Symphony Orchestra and the Choirs of the Vicana Opera, Carlo Maria Giulini conductor. Lucia Popp soprano. Thomas Moser tenor (Schubert). Sept. 20: Ernst Kevacie violin. Sunna Abram piano (Bartok, Saint-

VIENNA, Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2655) - Sept 27: "Salome," Sept 28: "The Magic Flute." Sept. 29: "Baal." Sept. 30: "Elektra."

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS. Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.01) — To Oct. 2: "Light," Maurice Bejart chorcographer and director.

ENGLAND

ALDEBURGH, Snape Malings (tel: 072.885/2935) — Sept. 28: Clifford Curzon piano, Benny Goodman clari-net (Bach, Brahms). Sept. 29: Sarah Walker mezzo-soprano, Nigel Kennedy violin (Bach, Brahms). Oct. 1: Benny Goodman clarines. Cleveland String Quartet, Amadeus Quartet, Pierre Fournier cello (Buch, Brahms). LONDON, Aldwych Theater (tel: 836.64.04) — Royal Shakespeare Comsany. Sept 28 to Oct. 1: "Hamlet Coliseum (tel: \$36.76.66) — English National Opera. Sept. 25, 29 and Oct. 2: "The Seraglio." Sept. 26 and Oct. 1: "The Merry Widow." Sept. 30: "Otel-

•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.34.71) — To Oct. 4: Nature studies by Leonardo da Vinci. ◆Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66) — Royal Ballet. Sept. 2S and Oct. 1:

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hibit on Samuel Beckett's theater.

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chestra (Boethoven chamber music).

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HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 22.99.28) — Sept. 26-30: Royal Philar-

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TOKYO. Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel:

et son Maitre." (Kundera).

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European Film Festival The Second European Film Festival opens in Strasbourg, France, Sept. 30, and continues until Oct. 6.

This year the festival features a selection of 12 films in competition for four prizes. Among them are: Sept. 30: "Fontamara." (Lizzani, Italy); Oct. 2: "Die Bleierne Zeit," (Von Trotta, W. Germany); Oct. 3: "The Territory," (Duiz, Portugal); "O Megalexandros," (Angelopoulos, Greece).

A panorama of contemporary German cinema is scheduled, starting Sept. 30 with "Heinrich" and "Les Noces de Shiring," (Sand-"Talentprobe," (Goedel); followed Oct. 2 by

"Samson et Dalila," Colin Davis con-•South Bank Arts Complex (tel: 928.31.91). Royal Festival Hall — Sept. 27: Loudon Symphony Orchestra (Mahler). Oct. 2: Zurich Chamber Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Handel, Mozarti.

WINDSOR, To Oct. 11: Festival (tel: 53.888). Includes: Sept. 30: Zurich Chamber Orchestra, Edmond de Stoutz conductor. Yehndi Menuhin violin (Handel, Bach, Mozart).

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PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) - To Oct. 3: "Paris-

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065-662.59.01) - Sept. 28: Testro alla Scala: "Piccola Messe Solenne." (Ros-

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AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45) — Sept. 29 and Oct. 2: Amsterdam Philarmonic Orchestra, Olv Kees conductor, Michel Béroff piano (Ravel, Rachmaninoff). Sept. 30: Piano trio series. Yuval trio (Beethoven, Dvo-

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ASCONA, To Oct. 15: Musical Weeks (tel: 35.55.44). Includes: Eglise Collegio Papo — Sept. 29: "Capella Clementina," Helmut Müller-Bruhi conductor (Telemann, Bach). Eglise San Francesco — Oct 1: Slovak Chamber Orchestra, Bohdan Warchel conductor, Alexandra Lagoya guitar (Vivaldi, Hayda, Mendelssohn).

ZURICH, Konsthaus (251.67.65) — To Nov. 15: "Photography in Latin Ameri-Opernhaus (tel: 251.69.22) - Sept.

UNITED STATES

27: "Wozzeck"

NEW YORK, Metropolitan Opera (tel: 580.98.30) — Sept. 28: "Madame Butterfly." Sept. 29 and Oct. 2: "Sieg-fried." Sept. 30: "Norma." Oct. 1: "La Traviata." Museum of Modern Art (tel: 956.26.48) — Sept.30 to Dec.22: "Balthus From The Collection." Whitney Museum of American Art

(tel: 570,36,33) — To Nov. 29: "Roy

WEST GERMANY

Lichtenstein 1970-1980."

BERLIN, To Oct 8: Festival (tel: 263.42.50). Includes: Philharmonie -Sept. 28-29: Concerts for the benefit of Amnesty International Maurizio Polini piano. Sept. 30: Brandis Quartett Berlin (Mozart, Bartoldi). COLOGNE, Museen der Stadt (tel: 221.23.01) - To Nov. 15: "Christo -City Projects.

FRANKFURT, Opernhaus (tel: 2562/529) — Sept. 27: "Tannhaüser." Sept. 28: "Fidelio." Oct 1: "La Travia-ta." Oct 2: "Il Trovatore."

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GENEYA, New Morning (tel: 29.04.64) — Sept. 26: Elvin Jones LONDON, Ronnie Scott's (tel: 439.07.47) - Through Oct. 3: Louis ■Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12) — Sept. 28: Vic Damone.

Dominion Theatre (tel: 580.95.62)

-Sept. 28 to Oct. 3: Johnny Mathis.

Odeon Hammersmith (tel: 748.40.81) - Sept. 29: Hazel O'Connor. Oct. 2: Nazareth. PARIS, Chib St. Germain des Pres (tel: 222.31.09) — Through Oct. 10; Kenny Clarke and Lou Bennett. •Jazz Unite (tel: 776.44.26) — Sept.

Steve Lacy quinter. •Le Palace (tel: 246.10.87) — Through Sept. 29 at 7:30 p.m.: The •L'Elysee Montmartre (tel: 278.67.46) — Sept. 29 at 8 p.m.: Koko Taylor and her Blues Machine.

26: Tony Scott quinter. Sept. 28-30:

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—Frank Van Brakle

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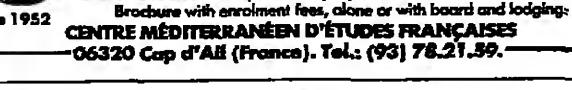


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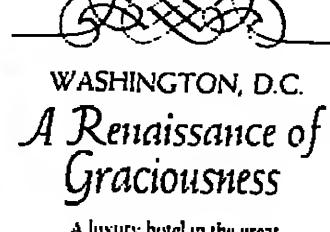
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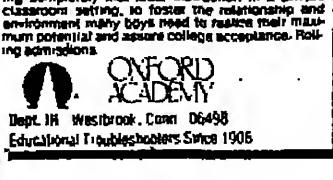
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Three Stars of the First Magnitude

by Patricia Wells

TONNAS, France - Georges Blanc was awarded his third Michelin star this spring, signaling a healthy new direction for French cuisine. Not only does it mean justified, official recognition for a fourth-generation chef who has refused to follow the pack, but it suggests that perhaps we are finally moving away from the silliness and carbon-copy cooking of recent years.

It signals a move towards sane modernity in dining recognizing that three-star restaurants are for real people who want good food and simple enjoyment, not just for groupic pilgrims seeking gastronomic visions in the temples of A recent dinner in this floral village 250

miles south of Paris proves that La Mère Blanc is all that a three-star establishment should be: The welcome is warm and sincere, the decor sophisticated and tasteful, the menu large, varied and more than reasonably priced. The food itself is sublime, designed to delight, to taste good, not there to pay homage to the current creative splurge of a single man. Blanc, now 38 years old, took over from his.

mother in 1973, and since then has moved methodically, retaining many of the dishes made famous by his mother and grandmother and adding his own initials in a number of

At first glance, his huge mean reads like an inscrutable Michelin road map: There are little stars and capital "R"s all over the place. Once you figure out the game (stars placed next to a dish mean it can be shared, capital "R"s mean the recipe appears in the little packet of recipe

cards on sale at the front desk), you can settic down to a pleasant, quiet meal. Sample, and share if you like, the salade tiède de cuistes de grenotalles à la ciboulette, prepared with fresh local frog legs, touches of

butter and shallots, cream and lemon juice. and sprinkled liberally with chives and fresh For a heartier first course, also to share, try the hearty, Burgundian complette d'escurgos. giant snails served with a sauce of creme



commerce concerniers and fresh wild mushrooms The simple sophistication of the hitchen and of Bianc himself, comes through in the perfectly rosy filet d'agneau, and the pigeon cocome, a whole plump Bresse pigeon properly served rare, accompanied by the rich warm liver, quickly seared and served alongside.

Blane began his culinary career specializing in pastry, and so naturally pays more attention than the average thei to desserts and patisserie. Desserts are easily on a par with the rest of the dishes, with special mention for the chocolate offerings, including two different rich chocolate cakes, chocolate mousse and the im-

est traffies sampled in many months. His wine list is worth a detour all on its care When Bisne took charge, he made many changes, including extensive expansion of the hotel facilities, a belicopter pad for those who must eat and run, and a total revamping of the wine cellar. The wine list is young, but impressive and well-balanced, and you should not find an unworthy wine on the list.

What's more, at La Mère Blanc, you won't have to put up with a cocky sommelier who thinks he knows better than you what you want to drink. Even better, there are unlimited copies of the wine list, which means you won't have to wait half an hour for the best to make it to your table, then choose quickly while a bovering summelier waits impatiently to defin-er the single existing list to the next table. Blanc offers a 140-franc (\$25) and 230-fra (540) menu, and a la carte meals will con about \$40, excluding wine.

La Mere Blanc, 01540 Vonnas, France ad-(74) 50:00.10. Credit cards: American Express Diners Club. Closed Wednesday and Thursday back plus the month of January.

Water Into Wine the Ancient Way

by Jon Winroth

ARIS — To the ancients, wine was the noble drink, more salubrious than the plebeian, and at times dangerously contaminated, water. They were so much more enamored of wine than we moderns that they regularly exercised a marvelous gift we seem to have lost: turning water into wine.

The most famous example of this is in the Bible. It took place at the marriage of Cana, to which Jesus was invited (John 2:1-11). The wedding feast had apparently run out of wine so Jesus had the servants fill six large stone waterpots to the brim with water. He then told them to draw some out and carry it to the governor of the feast.

The governor tasted "the water that was made wine" and could not understand where it had come from, "but the servants which drew the water knew." Agreeably surprised, he commended the bridegroom, saying that everyone at the beginning serves good wine. When "men have well drunk," then worse wine is brought out (obviously on the assumption that they won't be able to tell the difference), "but thou hast kept the good wine until now."

It is worth noting that making good wine was the first in the long series of public mirades that Jesus performed.

The French have their own miracle of water being turned into wine. It happened in A.D. 500 when St. Remi, Bishop of Reims, baptized Clovis, the pagan king of the Franks. From this great event stemmed the coronation of French kings in Reims, rather than in their capital city of Paris.

Georges Blanc at La Mere Blanc.

But we know something else from St. Rema's miracle: that the wine of Champagne at that time must have been red. For a miracle to be a miracle, it must be concrete and sensational. There is no way that turning water into white wine is going to draw the same gasp of amazement from the crowd as when it suddenly goes red and turns out to be wine.

There is even proof that the water-to-wine miracle was practiced long before Jesus. Dating back to about 500 B.C. in Corinth is a small shrine just above a spring of sacred water. In the center of the shrine is a small round altar and underneath it is a tunnel running to the edge of a terrace wall. The tunnel is just large enough for a small person to crawl through A water channel connected to the altar forms a ledge on one side of the underground turnel.

The channel ends in a spout in the triglyph and metope freize decorating the terrace wall - and beneath the spout a stone vase stands ready to receive liquid from the anderground channel. The metope next to the spout swings open to make a door to the tunnel.

A nearby stele bearing an official edict warns that the whole area is sacred: It is lowbidden to enter on penalty of a stiff fine. And even if an overly bold and carious citizen were to ignore the prohibition, poke around and happen to open the metope door, he still would not see the whole mechanism.

Just beyond the metope door, which could not betray its secroingly immorat decoration perpose with an obvious exterior lack, was a second door. This one certainly was locked although only the cuttings for the lock remain

Furthermore, near the alter is a small belome the roof of the tunnel shaped like a mean phone. Thus whoever was in the secret name! could hear perfectly well what was going on in the shore above.

The only likely explanation to all the archi-tectural machination and the dire warnings to trespensers is that a "missicle" was purfusped here --- and the pricets did not want anyone in figure out how they worked it. The priest may have accord as an oracle and, to prove his posers of divination, no doubt-poured make water from the sucred spring over the remit after. As he appropried the liberies to who knows what god or gods, his accomplice in the turner was ready to begin pouring a liberal streem of red wine from an amphora may the channel as the first trickle of water appeared.

What Bowed out at the other and from the spout in the strace friese appeared to be pure wine. A little water would never be nonced in a strongly colored wine of high alcohol con-

Every but of this extraordinary mechanism was found virtually intact by American archaeologists digging out the remains of Cor-inth, one of the largest capital of ancient Grocce. This article is adapted from Jon Winroth's forthcoming book, "When As You Like it," to be published by the International Hamid Tribune &

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Gloom and Doom in French Galleries

by Souren Melikian

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ARIS — A sense of gloom is pervading the French market. If things get worse, it might lead to the self-exile of some of its most dynamic people. Those walking into the exhibition of Far Eastern sculpture that opened this week at Jean-Michel
Beurdeley's galiery on the Boulevard Saint Germain may not be aware of it. The exhibi-- tion is small but includes impressive items; one could tour European and American galleries without seeing anything like the 60-centimeter-high stone head from Java carved in the 9th century. Not surprisingly, it sold within hours of the opening for 120,000 francs.

Other pieces, if not so unique, are almost as hard to come by. These include one of those beautiful female bodies from the Bayon period (13th century) and a superb architectural fragment with standing godesses under arches from some 10th-century temple in India. None of the pieces have been seen before, leaving no doubt about Beurdeley's determination to impress the viewer with the wealth of the French market

Yet, this is the first exhibition that he has put together without making any investment — all the pieces come from stock. Beurdeley thinks the French situation is too uncertain and primarily sees this exhibition as a way of testing the home market

Since April, French clients have been increasingly reticent. The wait-and-see attitude prompted early in the spring by tension on the Polish border has worsened considerably since the French presidential election. A typical instance quoted by Beurdeley concerns a collector who expressed serious interest in a Khmer head but did not follow up after the May 10

Equally telling is the fact that private parties are not willing to sell. Every year since the gallery opened in 1965, works of art, frequently including important pieces, would be offered to him in July. This year not one object was brought in.

For the Beurdeley gallery, the dramatic con-traction of his French activity is less of a problem than it is for home-oriented businesses. From the beginning, foreign markets have been counting for roughly 50 percent of the gallery turnover.

Originally trained by his father, Michel Beurdeley, a saleroom expert with wide international contacts, Jean-Michel, now aged 37, further studied the Japanese taste in Chinese art in the course of repeated trips to the Far · East. He gratefully remembers long hours . spent in Japanese galleries as well as in Hong "Kong with the late T.E. Chow, when treasure after treasure was being taken out of countless boxes, accompanied by comments worth years of academic art courses.

By the late 1960s, Jean-Michel Beurdeley was buying in Japan 17th- and 18th-century tea-ceremony wares — mostly stoneware Chawans or tea bowls - which were cheap because the Japanese collector would consider only 16th-century pieces. These wares Beurdeley sold in Europe. To the Japanese he would top-quality Chinese pieces bought in

by Michael Gibson

horror, the other with his small fist clamped

over his nose. The cause of their distress is a

gaping skull reclining at their feet with a gold-

The little group, presented here on its own,

is a detail from an elaborate altar by Matyas

Braun that can be seen in a church in Prague,

and it has come to Paris as part of a handsome

show organized by Czechoslovakia (at the

Grand Palais to Dec. 7) and titled "Baroque

Yet even though it is merely a detail, it very

aptly characterizes the nature of baroque art:

In it, all the seductions of life are mobilized to

serve the rhetorical lessons of death. Life here

is exuberance and charm, the infant grace of

the plump little angels, the wild folds and

golden opulence of the drapery. The skull

might not be noticed at all, but death is pres-

ent as a stench that gags even the romping

That is the essence of the baroque theatrical-

Art in the churches began to use all the re-

ity of the Counter-Reformation: ecstasy and

sources of illusion, with its life-size poly-

chrome statues, (abundantly represented here),

so that they were in a place that did not merely

symbolize the invisible essence of man's fate,

but had become the stage of a drama whose

normally invisible actors were physically, emo-

tionally, metorically present.

The period covered by the exhibition begins

in 1576 when Rudolph II acceded to the

throne and made his capital in Prague. It em-

braces the Thirty Years War (at the end of

which — 1648 — Pragne was taken and sacked

by the Swedes), the plagues of 1680, 1695 and

1775, the lives of Bach, Telemann, Haydn and

Mozart, the Seven Years War (1756-63) and

the reign of Joseph II of Bohemia, who died in

kind of art that was to be seen at the court of

Rudolph II and hints at the drift that caused

baroque art to emerge out of the style imported from Italy by followers of the Mannerists.

A tall, handsome bronze by Adrian de Vries

shows the influence of Florentine sculpture -

a small-headed, long-limbed woman (Psyche)

is being carried off by Mercury. The statue it-

self was carried off by the Swedes in 1648 and

wound up in France because Queen Christina

lest it there during her journeys. Normally it

For all its classical intent, it foreshadows the

stands in the Louvre.

The show's prologue gives us an idea of the

horror, anguish and illumination.

en crown still resting on its dome.

Art in Bohemia."

babies.

ARIS — Two infant angels, ivory.

white, tempestuously draped in flying

golden folds, stand upon a cloud, one

of them, open-monthed, arms raised in

Baroque Art's Grinning Skull

any consistency.

than like a real painting.

objects).

somewhat tipsy.

strances in particular.



A 13th-century Bayon sculpture.

France and England - mostly of the Tang and Sung periods. At that time, he was the only dealer in France who knew something about the Japanese taste in Chinese ceramics and the prices the Japanese were prepared to pay for top items.

By the early 1970s, porcelain started going through the roof, and the French supply of high-quality wares dried up. London auction houses drained what was left on a worldwide scale. Beurdeley remembers with a chuckle how in the course of an argument over the price of a Ming Blue-and-White bowl in Jakarta, his partner suddenly produced one of Sotheby's green-cover catalogues - with the price list.

Beardeley then switched to sculpture from India and Southeast Asia, of the kind currently on display, for which he has acquired an international reputation. His success in this line, coupled with the French situation, is precisely what induces him to reconsider his operation

vigorous liberty of baroque posturing. It also

serves to mark the importance that sculpture

and ornament were to take during this period;

there hardly seems a doubt that sculpture is

the most original art in this age and this re-

gion. Beside it, painting hardly seems to have

sider one: The dominant spirit is one of

theatricality — the churches tend to become

stages in which the living faithful mingle with

lifelike sculptures. Sometimes it is desirable to

represent a painting on a stage, but care must

be taken not to give it too powerful a presence,

to make it more like an imitation of a painting

This principle applies to a certain extent to

the manner of painting in Bohemian baroque

and on the whole one cannot say that painting

is what makes the art of this period and this

region remarkable. (The show includes some

70 paintings, as many sculptures and about 90

Shakespeare, who lived at the outset of the pe-

riod dealt with in this exhibition, expresses the original substance of baroque thought in a

phrase: "All the world's a stage, and all the

men and women merely players." This was a

new thought at the time but it must have

struck his contemporaries as perfectly justi-

fied, and it expresses a point of view that much

It is a thought that earlier centuries would

probably have found odd, a somewhat dizzy-

ing thought that finds its reflection in the

rather dizzying swooping and churning of ba-

roque art - not to mention rococo, which is

an exacerbation of baroque and sometimes

makes the viewer suspect that he himself is

This idea of the theatrical nature of our lives

leads quite naturally to extremely elaborate

"stage props" - glassware, pewter and silver-

ware - and naturally to wildly elaborate ob-

jects for use in churches - chalices and mon-

The monstrance is a stylized imitation of a

bleze of light surrounding a small circular

of subsequent art was to elaborate on.

This simile can be carried even further.

The reasons for this can be varied, but con-

and wonder about the validity of running a gallery in France. He fears that the constant administrative pressure on the profession may soon become unbearable; red tape is already paralyzing importing and exporting operations.

In Britain, when a gallery buys a work of art from a foreign source, all that customs officials are concerned about is that the object is more than 100 years old — truly an antique according to their official definition. If it is worth over £8,000, the dealer simply needs a receipt, instantly delivered, to allow re-exporting without problems. The procedure is quick and involves no trouble. On this side of the Channel any move on the dealer's part seems to be viewed suspiciously. It is necessary to use the services of a transitaire - whose job it is to clear goods through customs - and that means additional expenditure. Tax controls can be surprisingly aggressive; the complica-tion of modern dealing is such that it is almost always possible to fault someone on technicalities. Here again the difference with Anglo-Saxon usage is tremendous.

A fair-minded man, Benrdeley insists that the pressure and bullying attitude are in no way related to the new French government. These practices became really oppressive about 1975, under the previous conservative government, he says, adding that it is a typically French trend.

One recent, ominous development, however. der the present government. The procedure is such that a dealer selling to a foreign client anything worth more than 50,000 francs (\$9,500) has a month to get his money, which, in effect, means demanding payment before delivery, which almost always takes more than a month. This rule is disastrous in a trade where payments are frequently delayed by months, particularly those made by highpowered U.S. buyers renowned for dragging their feet and enjoying making an extra penny on large sums when interest rates are high.

While Beurdeley is the only dealer I have met who was willing to discuss such problems openly, all major dealers are now confronted with them. In the last decade the art market has become thoroughly international and all dynamic professionals now buy and sell abroad. Last June a young dealer in Impressionist and Modern masters told me that he would know by October whether he would be forced to move out of France; 80 percent of his clients are American, Swiss or Italian, any-

This sense of gloom is spreading fast and could have an adverse effect on French artistic their operational centers to foreign outposts and the flow of business bypasses Paris, it almost certainly means that many privately held works of art will be leaving the country soon. It would seem that many have in fact already done so.

No government can gain very much harassing the business community. But it stands to lose a great deal, at least as long as it operates in a free system in which the right to private ownership is not questioned.

glass window within which is lodged the circu-

lar wafer of bread that, according to Catholic

belief, is the real presence of Christ himself

The wafer is absolutely unspectacular and pre-

sents an extreme contrast with the blazing

theatricality of the monstrance, which is de-

signed to suggest that we are looking at a spir-

itual sun. There are a couple of 18th-century

monstrances in the exhibition, one of them

covered with precious stones, areas of colored

enamel and little groups of polychrome

cherubs that must have been very distracting

The baroque theme of the essential unreality

of life can be read in two ways --- with cyni

cism or with piety. In the pious view this life

and a delusion; but it is an extremely powerful

delusion, and the church found it useful to em-

ploy this rich language to bring its point home

Loyola gave up his worldly career after con-

sidering the rotting corpse of a friend and hav-

ing himself been nearly fatally wounded in

battle. At the center of the turbulent mon-

strance lodged the silent, tasteless, odorless

host. At the center of all the turbulence of life

lodged death. That is why, despite the lushness

of all this art, the aftertaste is curiously as-

tringent. We are caught up in a wave of relig-

ious passion and pious sensuality and then left

The medieval saints and madonnas had a

round and comforting reality. The world, even

as it symbolized another world beyond, was

solid and real itself. In baroque this is no long-

er the case. The holy figures in the churches

may at first seem more real than life, but they

are only there, like actors, to prompt a move-

ment in the heart. They are all players, merely

players. This world itself is not real, cannot be

made real in any way, the path to reality being

As a result there is a burning ambivalence in

all this art. Despite the moralizing intention,

one comes to suspect that the charming baby

angel stifling his nose in his fist does not yearn

for spiritual scents at all but for exquisite sen-

sual perfumes that this earth alone can give,

in the void and formless area beyond death.

high and dry with reality.

though not for long.

with its powerful seduction, is merely a snare

for the officiating priests.

'In baroque the holy figures in the churches may at

first seem more real than life, but they are only there,

like actors, to prompt a movement in the heart. They

are all players, merely players. This world itself is not

real, cannot be made real in any way, the path to

reality being in the formless area beyond death.'

Lady of Spain, They Adore You

by Max Wykes-Joyce

ONDON — There has been a close affinity of almost 400 years' duration between British collectors and connoisseurs and Spanish painting. By 1651, for example, when the wretched Oliver Cromwell, after his execution of King Charles put on sale both the royal collection and those of other royalists, 11 wagonloads of pictures, mostly Spanish, went to Spain, purchased by Philip IV.

The Cromwellian dispersal was only a temporary setback; by the middle of the following century, the British again had the most considerable holdings of major Spanish paintings outside Spain. Many of the Spanish masterpieces acquired at that time appear in a most splendid loan exhibition, "El Greco to Goya: The Taste for Spanish Paintings in Britain and Ireland," at the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London, until Nov. 29.

Mounted more or less chronologically, it is divided into seven sections. The first of these "El Greco, Morales and Tristan" sets the standard of the whole exhibition - a magnificent pietà by Luis de Morales, foreshadowing the stylizations of El Greco.

Several aspects of the genius of El Greco are represented, including two versions of an "Allegorical Night Scene," which features two conspirators, the younger of whom is lighting a candle, and a singularly ill-favored ape; the highly emotive "Tears of St. Peter" loaned by the Bowes museum, Barnard Castle; and the "Portrait of a Man." one of two El Greco portraits bought from Louis Philippe's collection by William Stirling, the whose three-volume "Annals of the Artists of Spain," published in London in 1848, has not yet been wholly superseded.

"Early Velazquez, Ribalta and Ribera," the second section, might be termed religious and

domestic painting, including as it does "Kitchen Scene with Christ in the House of Martha and Mary," "The Old Woman Frying Eggs." Two Young Men at a Kitchen Table" and The Waterseller of Seville" all by Diego Velazquez.

Velazquez predominates in the next section also — "Painting at Court," where he is represented not only by such world-famous works as the "Portrait of Philip IV of Spain" and the small boy "Prince Baltasar Carlos as a Huntsman" and "... as a Cavalry officer," but also by the fine portrait of a court "Lady in Mantil-la." The lady is rypical of a work long appreciated in England, for it was recorded in 1761 in the collection of the third Earl of Burlington at Chiswick Villa, from where it passed by descent to the Dukes of Devonshire.



Detail from "Lady in Mantilla."

The section "Zurbaran and Religious Painting" features the doyen of austere Spanish religious artists. Francisco de Zurbaran, by whom there are five works, including the "Meditating St. Francis" (National Gallery. London) "St. Rufina" — a patron saint of Seville - (National Gallery of Ireland) and The Immaculate Conception" (National Gallery of

For comparison this last work is hung alongside a painting on the same theme by Bartolomé Esteban Murillo, who, like Goya, is given a whole section of the show to himself. Dismissed as too saccharine by those unfamiliar with the range of his work. Murillo has long been as popular in England as he was in Spain. Visiting Seville with Washington Irving, then American consul, the Scottish artist David Wilkie wrote: "Here even among the lower classes [Murillo] is venerated as if he were a

patriot and benefactor of the city." Both Murillo and Francesco de Goya are represented by a judicious mixture of the very familiar and the little-known.

The section on "Still Life and Landscape" provides no surprises, but reveals still lifes of quality equal to those of Dutch and Flemish masters - notably the flower pieces of Juan de Arellano and fruit still lifes by Luis Melendez. Such richness is echoed in the presentation of this major exhibition; the National Gallery's designer. Robin Cole-Hamilton, has set the paintings off among Spanish period sculpture and furniture borrowed from the Victoria and Albert Museum.

A word must finally be said about the catalogue, compiled by Allan Braham, Keeper of the National Gallery, who organized the exhibition. It has a 40-page introductory essay, cat-alogues in detail and illustrates every exhibit, including the furniture and sculpture, has seven full-page color plates of details and, selling at £2.95 (\$5.50), must be one of the best artbook bargains of the year.

Fine-Sieved Picasso

by Esther Garcia

ONDON — "Picasso's Picassos," the collection being shown at the Hayward Gallery until Oct. 11, is a twice-distilled selection of the artist's works: both his own choices and those of the French government

Throughout the almost 80 years of his creative life, Picasso chose to keep for himself a considerable part of his creations, numbering in the thousands. After his death, the French government was able to select, in resources. If the more-powerful dealers switch lien of inheritance taxes, about a quarter of the artist's personal collection. France has lent the major part of that acquisition for the show, which will be on view again, and permanently, when the Picasso Museum opens in the Marais district of Paris in 1983.

The double process of selection makes this exhibition particularly coherent. Those works that seemed of special interest to Picasso have been winnowed down to those that also seem most relevant to the experts. This is, in a sense, Picasso's own retrospective, with 453 works on

Many of these are known to the public through photographs and all were shown in Paris in 1979; the vast Picasso Retrospective at New York's Museum of Modern Art last year included many of them. The particular contribution of the Hayward's show is the emphasis it puts on drawings and engravings.

There are several important series of graphic works, among them the "Crucifixion after Grunewald" and "Figures Making Love." These are not sets of sketches leading to a finished product, but a kaleidoscopic vision of a scene, each drawing a discovery in its own right. These series, presented sequentially, show the extraordinary creative investigation hat Picasso carried out at every stage of his career. The most modern of painters used themes that were few, recurrent and basic. He himself named his litany of themes: "Birth, suffering, the couple, death, rebellion

and, perhaps, the kiss." The drawings point out that Picasso's exploration of reality centers unremittingly on the substance and flesh of bodies and objects. Light is eliminated or so organized that it plays a secondary role; each object has its own light. From the early Cubist works, normal perspective is also eliminated. Thus the two elements that make objects relate to each other - and allow us to relate to them - are banished and we are confronted only with Picasso's eye on the world.

Picasso wrote on one of his canvases. "Yo, el rey" -- "I, the king." His works are his kingdom, a startling and varied place that opens our eyes to things we had seen but not recognized. But in Picasso's domain we sometimes miss the response, the dialogue, that a Vermeer, a Goya or a Matisse can evoke.

The Blue Period, "Self-Portrait," "Paulo as Harlequin," "The Pipes of Pan," "The Dancing Couple," "The Two Brothers" are some of the paintings and sculptures on display that are familiar to the public through reproductions. There is also a rich vein of paintings and bronzes that were inspired by Picasso's relationship with Marie-Thérèse Walter and that have seldom been reproduced. These are among the most moving and lyrical works in the exhibition.

Along with the dozens of works inspired by Marie-Thérèse, Picasso was completing violent and harsh works that would culminate in the "Guernica." It is a shortcoming of this show that although we see works leading up to a major painting, there is no attempt to show the major work, even in reproduction. The same is true of "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon": We see several studies for it and would like to be reminded of the result. A pleasant interlude is offered by the interpretations Picasso made of

other painters' works. The "Déjeuner sur l'Herbe" after Manet and "The Happy Family" after Le Nain, are interesting, playful and light-hearted. Picasso himself occasionally needed to get away from Picasso.

"Picasso's Picassos" is at the Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London, until Oct. 11. Monday to Thursday 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Friday and Saturday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sunday noon to 6 p.m.

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Luxury Antiques in Florence

by Susan Lumsden

LORENCE — "It's not only the biggest, it's the oldest," says Mario Bellini of the 12th International Florence Antique Fair, which opened in the Palazzo Strozzi last weekend and continues to Oct. 11. "The Paris fair is only the fith and has fewer participants."

Bellini is the secretary-general, his brother Giuseppe is a director and his late father, Luigi, was the founder of this million-dollar biennale, a luxury trip to Newcastle. No less than 131 antique dealers from 11 countries journeyed with their finest paintings and furniture to Florence, the cradle of the Renaissance. Exhibition is by invitation only.

This year's bounty includes the painting "l'Estate" by Pieter Breughel the Younger. There are works by Watteau and Boucher,

Guardi and Tiepolo and even by painters of the Florentine Renaissance.

As well as a marketplace, the elder Bellini wanted to establish in the biennale a sort of international university for antiquarians and scholars. For others, it's just nice to see the best of everything, of every time and place.

At the 1979 biennale, there were 146,000 paying visitors to the Palazzo Strozzi, which was lavishly decorated in sequential stage sets called stands, according to the taste of each antiquarie. The registration fee of \$700 includes the stand and the 864-page catalogue, which serves as the main guide to antiques for the next two years. The real cost per dealer, more like \$7,000, is covered by the sponsors, the Italian government travel office and the city of Florence.

The total volume of business is a secret, butis estimated to be in the millions of dollars. "We let gentlemen do business privately," says

This year for the first time, the Soviet goverament has authorized representatives to sell icons authenticated by the Soviet Ministry of Culture. At the other end of the spectrum, there's the blue-chip Art Association Ltd. of the Bahamas.

Styles range from pre-Columbian to "Liberty," as Italians call Art Nouveau, and Art Deco. Objects include signed French furniture. English silverware, tapestries, carpets and even Renaissance iewels.

And, if anyone suspects a take in this finest of shopping windows, they are invited to step into a special laboratory, where, for the first time at the biennale, laser beams and other scientific equipment will reveal the truth. Not ony can an antique be dated, but also the nature and extent of restoration uncovered.

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PABLO PICASSO prolonged until October 10, 1981

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'We Are Here,' Says Stivell's Harp

by Jason Weiss

ARIS - When Alan Stivell, the singer and folklorist, was about 10 years old, his father built a Celtic harp, which had been effectively extinct since the 16th century. "I was following the building of that harp," a nearly half-size version of the classical instrument, "and when the first string was on, it was obvious that I would play it. Stivell recalls.

By the time he was 16, after study with a classical harp teacher. Stivell had made his first two records of Celtic tunes and songs, mostly from his native Brittany. "It was already a new form of Celtic music, because they were arrangements made for the harp from Breton, Irish and Scottish tunes; it was a fusion between Celtic and classical music. So my first step was already an evolution of traditional music.

The music led Stivell to a greater awareness and involvement in the Breton national cause. "After the political oppression by the French in Brittany, it's not, in a way, natural to do this music," he says. "So, the music was affirming that we are here, that we can be Breton and living in the 20th century. It was political affirmation." The proof is seen at his concerts, currently at the Bodino theater in Paris, which attract a Breton nationalist crowd, including newspaper vendors and street orators, among his other fans.

While still playing his harp. Stivell soon was using the electric guitar in his Celtic music.

also an electric bass and a drum set, later even a saxophone. "Because while I have been fascinated by Celtic culture. I also like science fiction. I'm more interested in the future than the past." As such, he has been the catalyst of the progressive folk movement in France and the leader in the renaissance of Celtic music.

Stivell, now 37 years old, has always sought to bridge the gap between musical forms, as well as between cultures. Last year, the premiere and only complete performance of his "Symphonic Celtique" drew 10,000 people to a stadium in Brittany, where 300 musicians crowded on stage to render Stivell's vision.

Instruments included the Celtic harp, Uilleann pipes, sitar and the Andean quena, plus rock and jazz bands, as well as a symphony orchestra and chorus. Texts were sung in Breton. Irish, English and the languages of other "ancient minority cultures without a country or dominated by an empire" - Quechua, Algonquin, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Berber.

Stivell is an internationalist, with the Celtic world as his foundation: His name, adopted for the stage when he was 21, means "source" in Breton. Although the pitch of his political activity has diminished in recent years, he remains committed to his principles.

"Had the Left not been successful in the last of Breton culture. It couldn't survive any more. It's not enough to do a record each year to make a culture survive. It's necessary to have newspapers and radio, to learn the language, to have the teaching.

To all other vodkas that try

so hard to look Russian.

Thank you. Imitation is the

sincerest form of flattery.



Stivell has resuscitated Celtic music.

"The victory of the Left is a victory of the [Breton] autonomists, in a way. Only 20 or 30 years ago, autonomists were considered to be Utopians if they asked for what we're going to have a year from now. And the true discovery of the Celtic culture even by the French themselves will be a revolution, because it's a change in the mind, in many things."

Alan Stivell performs at Bobino, 20 rue de la Gaite, Paris 14, through Oct. 11.

East Germany Rolls Out the Red Carpet

by Diane Seligsohn and Richard M. Evans

ERLIN - "As good hosts we shall be receiving friends from all over the world in this house," said Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, at the opening ceremony for East Berlin's Palace of the Republic cultural center seven years ago. Thus far,

Most of those friends come from the Warsaw Pact countries; despite quality performances held in the palace and elsewhere each fall as part of the East Berlin Festival of Theater and Music, few western Europeans or Americans make the trip. Confusion about restrictions on western tourists may be the reason.

Visitors to East Berlin are free to take the subway, ride in a taxi or walk anywhere in the city. They can go shopping, have a drink, dance in a discotheque and chat with those East Germans who show an interest in speaking to foreigners. There is no curfew.

The festival this years begins Oct. 2 and continues until Oct. 18, offering opera, comic opera, symphonic music, cabaret and theater. The opening performance, in the Palace of the Republic's main concert hall, just off the Unter den Linden, comprises works by Beethoven, Tchaikovsky and Zechlin. The East Berlin Symphony Orchestra will be joined by violinist Igor Oistrakh.

Berlin music of the 18th and 19th centuries, including a symphony by Frederick II, King of Prussia, will be performed Oct. 3 at the Apollo Saal

Centline.

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of the Deutsche Staatsoper, a baroque opera house that has been destroyed and rebuilt several times during the last two centuries.

Oct. 3 is also the opening night of Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," at the Komische Oper. Opera is dominant in 19th-century German music and a major theme running through the East Berlin festival since its conception 25 years ago. Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" will be featured at the Deutsche Staatsoper on the weekend of Oct. 9-10 and Shostakovitch's "The Gamblers" on Oct. 18.

The visiting Zurich Theater is staging the Schiller play "Don Carlos" at the Berliner Ensemble theater on Oct. 10. The ensemble, founded by Bertolt Brecht in 1940, now works in the fin de siècle opuience of the Theater am Schiffbauerdamm. Often opening its doors to visiting drama groups doing a wide range of plays, the Berliner Ensemble remains almost exclusively devoted to the works of Brecht and will perform his cabaret and theatrical songs on Oct. 17.

Conductor Vaclav Neumann is also visiting with the Czech Philharmonic. They will play compositions by Janacek, Berg and Dvorák on Oct. 16, followed by Smetana's "My Homeland" on Oct. 17. Throughout the festival there will also be cabaret shows, folklore

troupes and a special program of "Music for Young People." Ticket and hotel reservations can be made through East Germany's embassies or through the Interhotel chain, primarily the Palasthotel, Karl-Liebknecht-Strasse 5, 1020 Berlin; tel: 24-10, telex: 115050. These are the only hotels in East Berlin where Westerners are permitted to stay. Tourist visas are not issued without accompanying reservations.

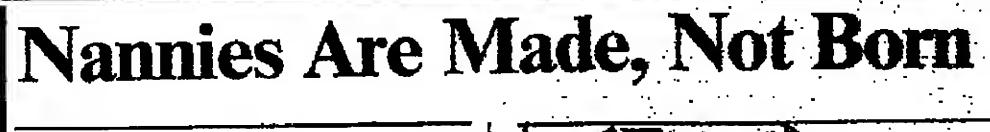
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CHIXMIRG BROABEROAS



by Stella Shamoon

ONDON - Princess Anne and Princess Michael of Kent, despite their influence in high places, were both on the waiting list but couldn't get one. The Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Gloucester each have one, and no doubt Diana, Princess of Wales, will get on the priority. list for one, come her hour of need. Indeed, the royals are falling over themselves for nannies trained by the formidable Mary McRae, prin-cipal of the Princess Christian College for Nursery Nurses in Manchester.

While the gray-coated, gray-haired elite of veteran namies in their 50s to 70s "tut tut" at the bluejeaned — even punkish — young things calling themselves "Nanny" in Lon-don's parks, the brown-uniformed Princess Christian Nursery Nurses command respect in both traditional and trendy camps.

A former nanny-turned-hospital-nurse, Miss McRae combines northern bluntness with a trace of inverted snobbishness in describing the college's training. "No," she says, "there is no special teaching of royal protocol at the college - everyone has to take us as they find

She exudes confidence about the excellence of her "girls." What they don't learn at school, they soon pick up in royal households, adhering to the required formality when visiting at "KP" (Kensington Palace) or "BP" (Buckingham Palace) or Windsor (Windsor Castle, which does not lend itself to the abbreviation of "WC") or "CH" (Clarence House, the Queen Mother's residence).

Clearly relishing being "in the know" about the most mundane domestic problems in some of Britain's top households, the discreet Miss McRae says she was surprised by Prince Charles' engagement to Lady Diana Spencer (whose place at the Chelsea nursery school has since been taken by a Princess Christian nanny). Miss McRae has a soft spot for royalty and is extremely pleased to have apparently surpassed in royal eyes her arch-rival, the Norland Nursery Training College in Hungerford. But Miss McRae is not in the business of training nannies only for royalty's children. Her "girls" also work in institutionalized child care - primary schools, hospitals, day nurseries, play groups, schools for handicapped children.

Demand exceeds supply and job opportunities are wide and international. The weekly magazine The Lady, a nanny's bible when it comes to seeking employment through classified ads, is full of offers in the United States, France, Italy and the Middle East as well as throughout the United Kingdom. The increasing number of working mothers

of children under the age of 5 has established a new demand for trained nannies, as opposed to au pairs. That demand is at least as great as it was from Victorian days until World War II. when upper-class mothers employed nannies for status, because families were large and so that they might concentrate on their social lives. The demand for nannies today is by no means restricted to rich households, although a certain level of income is assumed in employing a trained resident nanny.

Today's nursery may not be so isolated and grand as when "Nanny" had a nursery maid or two doing all the menial tasks and "Cook" served all the meals, but a trained English nanny still has status in a household and is taught not to expect to do anything that is outside her responsibilities in the nursery. Ask a nanny to scrub the musery floor — fine. But ask her to | ing and embroidery are of professional stanclean the kitchen floor and she will hand in her

This sense of place and role appears to be a fruit of Princess Christian teaching. Set in a large, gray stone house with a pretty garden in a residential street, the college is not inxerious, but warm, homely and to all signs happy.

"Here I give my girls responsibility from the word go," Miss McRae explains. "We get all kinds here. But they are all outstanding in what they can offer in this work. They all have insight and talent, whether in manic, art, needlework or whatever — that broader view that enables them to make a special contribution... I select my students very carefully. I make them understand they will be laying the foundation for the charges' outlook."

Training takes two years, comprising 18week terms with 3-week breaks in between Study periods, lasting 4 weeks, alternate with direct experience in caring for 27 resident children, aged from a few days to 7 years old. The children are placed by local authorities on a paying basis and frequently come from broken homes. Miss McRae is also discussing plans to open a private day nursery on the college's premises to meet a need in the local area and help with the finances.

For their practical work, six trainees are assigned to six children of differing ages in "family groups" under supervision of three staff members. These groups are attached to their own museries, comprising dormitories, playroom-dining rooms and bathrooms. Work starts at 7:30 a.m. when the children are woken up, washed, dressed and given breakfast, Then each child goes about her own routine, depending on age: some to school, others to the playground, still others to the park in a pram and then to rest.

Each student plans and cooks meals for two to four weeks and each prepares feedings for young babies. Trainees keep observation files throughout the course. The day's duties also include cleaning the nurseries, laundering and ironing the children's clothes, mending and needlework (examples of the trainees' smock-

There are up to 48 resident students - manimem age 18 years old - during each course. with batches of 8 graduating 3 times a year Apart from Norland and Princess Claimin there is only one other private namey training college in Britain, the Children Nursery Training College in Reading.

In the postwar years, concern over the moid reduction in the number of private colleges (there were 23 at one time) and the growing number of votrained naunies led the Decertment of Health and Department of Education and Science to establish the National Norses Examination Board training course in 1945. That two-year course is now widely available at colleges and technical schools and is the hesis of training at all three private colleges.

Apart from the practical work, the syllabor includes household management, diet, needlework, anatomy and physiology, theory of chief development, hygiene and health education, social studies, marsery school experience and work in presery schools, observation in a materrity pospetal.

But Princess Christian nannies most also take the college's rigorous tests on these subjects and those of the Royal Society of Health. Princess Christian also monitors the standards and professional behavior of its namics for un to five years after graduation, awarding them further certificates if they pass the two-year and then five-year milestones with their professional reputation intact.

Unsatisfactory conduct or work could result in the namy's name being struck off the college rolls or her certificates being withdrawn. Cost of the course is £4,000 pers, including metion, books, board and the tailor-made miform. Once trained, the Princess Christian namely - or "marse" as she prefers to be called - can expect a starting tolary of £45 a week (after taxes) in the provinces and £55 a week in central London. The marse gets two days off a week and two weeks paid vacation a year.

Both namey and employer are espected to give one-mouth notice of termination.

Reagan Backs Off From Social Security Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

people over three years, in part by attrition, in part through firings. • The rapid dismantlement of the Energy and Education departments as well as the elimination of a few smaller agencies and a number of boards and commissions. some of which have fallen into disuse or are being duplicated. Mr. Reagan will propose legislation by mid-October to abolish the Education Department and will complete by mid-November a plan for dismantling the Energy Department, a high-level administration official

 Reduction of about \$20 bilion in federal loan guarantees.

 Tax code revisions, still under review, to raise \$3 billion; these will affect some residential and business energy tax credits, tax-exempt industrial development bonds, co-insurance arrangements by life insurance companies, the unemployment compensation tax threshold and corporate tax collec-

 User fees for Coast Guard services, maintenance of rivers and ports, services to commercial airlines and private pilots, to recover \$980 million. Mr. Reagan pointed out that he proposed these fees in March and Congress has not acted on them.

Although Democrats are feeling newly restored strength, and some liberal Republicans are objecting to the president's having cut only \$2 billion from 1982 military spending while slashing social programs far more sharply, Mr. Reagan warned that his latest cutbacks are not the end. There are still unidentified cuts

of \$11.7 billion in 1983 and \$23 billion in 1984, according to his new budget figures, and worsening

"Let me be clear that this cannot be the last round of cuts." Mr. Reagan said. "Holding down spending must be a continuing battle for several years to come." In contrast to the warm words the Reagan team directed at Congress in July after the president's budget and tax bills won Capitol

sional failure to heed Mr. Reagan's Hill's approval, Mr. Reagan guidelines could raise these totals, blamed Congress for creating the need for some of the new cuts.

> Some Areas Vagne But he retreated from his proposal last week that cost-of-living increases in Social Security and other entitlement programs be postponed once next year. Repubfican congressional leaders had reacted sharply, warning the presi

dent that such a program would bedefeated in Congress. Mr. Reagan protected the latest round of budget cuts from some immediate political criticism by

leaving some areas vague. "I helieve we've chosen a path that leads to an America at work. to fiscal sanity, to lower taxes and less inflation. I believe our plan for recovery is sound and it will

U.S. Panel Votes Social Security Borrowing

By Warren Weaver Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee has unanimously approved a Social Security bill designed to keep the retirement system solvent for the next. five years, but a longer-range rescue appeared increasingly unlikely to win early congressional approv-Working with a bipartisan coali-

tion, the committee agreed Thursday to let the Social Security trust fund borrow from the parallel disability fund and to allocate a larger share of the overall payroll tax to the retirement fund. The panel also voted to restore the minimum Social Security benefit for most of the three million

people who receive it. Unless Congress acts, that \$122-a-month guarantee is scheduled to expire next March as part of the Reagan administration budget program. Prospects for any Social Security legislation more ambitious than

this dimmed, however. Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. said Thursday that he would support House approval of borrowing among the payroll tax funds, "but other legislation of a Social Security nature will not be taken up this year."

Republican Senate leadership could win enough Democratic votes for proposals to deal with the more serious shortage in the Social Security fund that is expected early in the next century.

Experts estimate that the Social Security fund will fall billions of dollars short of paying benefits

Arizona Democrat To Switch Parties

The Associated Press PHOENIX - An Anizona congressman has become the first Democrat during the Reagan administration to reject his party and plans to switch to the Republicans. Bob Strmp, 54, said at a news conference Thursday that he could no longer support "policies dictated by the liberals who dominate

the party." The third-term representative said he will wait until June switch parties to preserve his seats on the House Intelligence and Armed Services committees.

Conceding that party leaders could strip him of his committee assignments, he added: "I told them in advance and asked them. to be allowed only to keep the five

and maintaining a modest reserve in the next five years. Under all but the worst economic conditions. interfund borrowing is expected to make up that shortage. But much larger financial good

lems for the retirement fund are expected to arise about the Jest 2010, when the postwar beld boom" generation begins to retire of a smaller work force.

The minimum-benefit provision. which will now go to the full Senate for approval, would preserve the minimum for all those with now receive it with two except tions: people living outside the United States and some people who also qualify for other govern ment pensions.

Restoring the minimum bench will reduce the Social Security fund by about \$5.3 billion over the next five years, so the committee approved two changes in the 25 threment law that would make w the difference.

One would raise \$2.5 billion of requiring those receiving set pay
to continue making Social Security
contributions for six months. The other would impose a new oring on the retirement benefit a family could receive, which would save 53

Political Realities Transform Reagan Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

embark on balancing it completely by 1984.

In tone, the speech lacked many of the rhetorical cadences of the president's previous four addresses on the economy. Instead, there were many lists of points, each with a set of supporting statistics.

Wall Street Reaction

[The initial reaction on Wall Street to Mr. Reagan's address was pessimistic, with prices on the New York Stock Exchange in a broad decline in early afternoon trading Friday.]

Unlike previous speeches, the address included a message remuniscent of former President Carter's preachings for sacrifice, as when Mr. Reagan spoke of "the imperarive need for all of us to ask less of

In other parts, Mr. Reagan However Mr. Reagan's tone dif-sounded uncharacteristically deferred from his previous calls to fensive, taking pains to explain what he had proposed on Social Security, only to add that his proposals were ready to be revised.

raising taxes so much as climinatmg "abuses and obsolete meentives in the tax code" that cost the government billions of dollars a year. This emphasis was testimony to the president's not wanting to be seen as reversing course after winning enactment of the biggest tax cut in history.

But on this subject, as on many. others, Mr. Reagan was forced now to explain rather than exhort.
Whether this approach, new to Mr. Reagan, will have the galvanizing effect on audiences that he has achieved before remains to

battle, the change most likely de-rived from the circumstances of the speech itself.

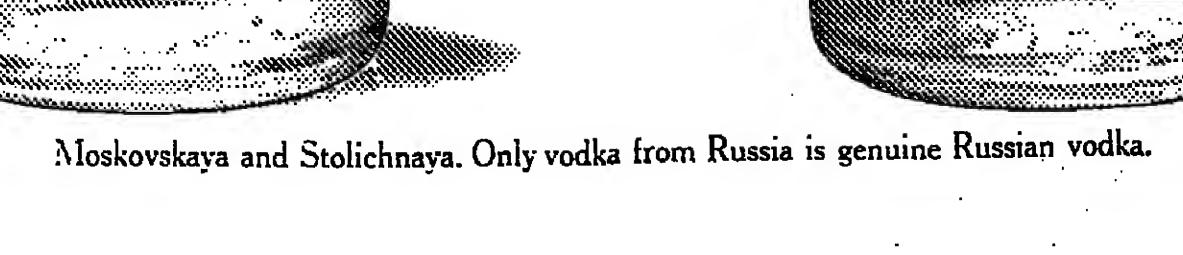
Since January, Mr. Reagan has He sounded similarly defensive when he insisted that he was not won praise from critics and supporters alike for his ability to set an agenda and stick by it. But now he was being forced to act by carconstances beyond his control namely, high interest rates, which have threatened to push the comomy into a recession and undercut the revitalizing effects of his tax and budget reductions.

> The potential reception in Congress was also different. Mr. Reagan could previously count in part on the effectiveness of a working coalition of Republicans and friendly Democrats. But makes. tions from Capitol Hill continued

were now divided and key Design crats might no longer automatical ly line up in Mr. Reagan's come.

In preparing for his speech, Mr. Reagan found himself hemmed in both politically and economically Economically, he faces the need to seek more than \$90 billion in fresh spending reductions between now and 1984 without slashing the growth in unitary spending he youd the trims already announce. or deferring or critting back the 10 cently enacted tax reductions. litically he faces a Congress divided over the wisdom of leaving the tary outlays or the tax cuts

Virtually nothing that Reagan proposed Thursday is also by to be positically easy. Even the tax code revisions will likely pur voke opposition from an array of



PARIS, SEPTEMBER, 1981

Islamic World Awaits Cohesive Development

By Esme Howard

DIGGING for significant in-surance trends in the Middle East is probably as speculative as the search for oil in other regions. . If there are trends, even in an homogenous region such as the Gulf, they are substantially buried under the sands of political and econom-

The creation of the Arab Insurance Federation in 1964 was an appropriate way to start more re-The Arabs have since built up their retention by forming better struc-' nired local insurance companies, private or state owned. The concept of co-insurance was developed and regional pools and reinsurance markets were gradually assembled.

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TUILING

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When the oil boom occurred in 1973, the stage was set for what could have been a major breakthrough for Arab insurance. But

The Gulf region crystalizes the diversity of issues confronting Arab

insurance as a whole.

things happened too fast. Insurable risk by the late '70s vastly outranked national and regional capacity in the area. Thus, an almost laissez-faire dependence on international reinsurance markets grew greater, despite the fact that many of the London and international carriers of Arab risk found conditions much less profitable than they would have hoped

Other Problems

There have been other problems. For the last four years, the marketplace for insurance on a global ba-, sis has been glutted. Opportunists ,- looking for insurance cash flows in the wake of the Arab oil boom have been frustrated by rating condivons in the region and by the ! lack of structure and control in di-. rect markets.

Religious constraints have always added an awkward dimension to the mechanics of writing local risk. Furthermore, problems associated with politics worsened and because of this, the relationship between risk and reward in the region remains mattractive to local Arab- or foreign-run direct insurers as well as to overseas reinsurance markets. There are a number of highly professional insurance companies in the Arab world overall, but the market remains underdeveloped, a fact crnelly illustrated by the Umm Said disaster in 1977. Not only are the Arab pools apparently failing to attract enough local business, but the world at large is still reticent about buying capacity from that part of

the world generally. Recognizing this, can significant insurance trends emerge in the 1980s assuming an end to the down-cycle in international markets? It's hard not to be reminded. ras one skirts Iranian airspace on "the way down to the Gulf, of the profound impact that the Iranian revolution has already had on the whole of the Middle East. The recent Islam revival would seem to promote an overall sense of pan-Arab or regional co-operation, without necessarily losing the crucial advantages of trade and partnership arrangements with the industrialized Western nations. It's hard to envisage this theme of economic inter-dependence stretching into insurance while so much unquantifiable risk can be sensed.

surpluses. Now we are left to grapple with political question marks
over at least six sovereign states in
the area. It is hardly surprising
that the governments and ruling
families of the Middle East should OPEC will have huge balance of payments surpluses that will persist for years.

Besides, the major projects yet expertise and capacity.

The Gulf region crystalizes the diversity of issues confronting Arab insurance as a whole Attitudes, perceptions, and ambitions differ greatly. Saudi Arabia and its neighbors are among the most conservative regimes in the Middle East and do not accept easily disruption of any kind, whether induced externally or internally. The unavoidable large income which comes from producing 32 perceent of total world production of oil obviously creates a disruption that can only accentuate the conflict between the fundamental Islamic attitudes to commerce (which have been partly reponsible for stunting the growth of a viable insurance market in the region) and the new theology of big capital and mounting power structures.

Eventually, there should be some partial legalization of insurance. This will be signaled once the Arabs gain their rightful control over the spin-offs from the major development projects, and move away from the old binding authority system introduced by the international broker communities in the early 70s as a means of getting the bigger risks written. This is change that could lead to the establishment of eignificant trends Moves toward better-controlled

regional and local Arab insurance

Capital Expenditure In the 1970s, the issue was

whether the world could digest oil remain ultra-cautious in their approach to capital expenditure even though the Arab members of

to be completed require enormous technical skills involving higherquality risk management and damage prevention. This means putting into cold storage part of the ideology behind an Arab common market for insurance and offering, in its place, a strategy of compromise able to reconcile national and regional aspirations to an almost inescapable dependence on foreign

Changing Systems

(Continued on Page 10S)

By Roger Hardman ing arrangements. Incoming reinsurance from abroad accounts for ESPITE geographical proxima third of all reinsurance written ity and a common language by Mexican companies. and history, the only thing that

As far as the direct market is Central America and Mexico have concerned, motor insurance is by n common is a vulnerability to far the biggest single sector, acnatural catastrophes. Earthquakes. counting for over 40 percent of hurricanes and volcanoes are the non-life premium income. Fire interror of the region's insurance insurance is the next largest, with 25 percent of total premiums, al-Mexico is by far the largest though its 15-percent-plus per ancountry in the region. Its populanum growth rate is made to look tion of 55 million and its land area positively pedestrian by the 23 perof 761,000 square miles are both cent yearly growth of the motor acmore than Central America's comcount. Accident insurance, liabili-

> oped markets. A look at other countries in the

ty, agriculture and credit insurance

continue to be relatively undevel-

 BELIZE — Immediately south of Mexico, it became independent from Britain on Sept. 21 With a population of 140,000, it has a home-grown insurance industry, and regulations and capital requirements make it easy to start an insurance company there. The main concern of insurers is hurri-

 GUATEMALA — It has 14 insurance companies, many of which contain foreign shareholders. The market is small, but has been growing fast — growth rates of over 40 percent a year have been recorded in non-life business.

• HONDURAS — It has one of the lowest figures for insurance per head in Central America. There are only six insurance companies operating in the country Business is entirely local, and there is little local reinsurance, apart from the membership of some of the companies in organizations such as the Reaseguradora de Centroamerica. overseas. Mexican insurers also

• EL SALVADOR — The continuing civil war is the main con-

Mexico, Central America Cope With Disasters in El Salvador, Some Salvadoran war will take long to heal.

insurance companies have been attempting to buy civil war cover in the reinsurance markets worldvide, in order to be able to extend the terms of their domestic policies. This seems a forlorn hope, and the international insurance market is mindful of the horrifying impact on local industry of similar civil wars in Lebanon and neighboring Nicaragua. There are, however, some sound, well run and internationally respected companies among the 10 direct insurers operating in El Salvador.

 NICARAGUA and COSTA RICA — Each has just one insur ance company. Both are stateowned. Nicaragua still bears the scars of the Managua earthquake, the decades of neglect by the Somoza regime, and the long-running civil war. The Sandinista government ernment appears well disposed toward insurance, and Nicaragua is likely to be far from inward looking from the insurance point of view in the future. But the Sandinista government is only two

TN SPITE of its small size and

ama is making a serious play for

insurance leadership in Latin

America. At present, it looks very

much as though it might succeed

New foreign insurance compa-

nies are opening offices in the

country with increasing frequency

Panamanian insurance and rein-

surance conferences are attracting

delegates of an increasingly senior

status from a growing circle of in-

Why has Panama proved so

ternational companies.

population of 1.8 million. Pan-

years old, and the scars of the civil

Hurricane damage

in certain parts of

Latin America is

and reinsurance

industries' recur-

ring nightmares.

one of the

insurance

-Arab/Latin-American-

Costa Rica is laboring under the twin disasters of profligate foreign borrowing, and a collapse in the coffee price to a fifth of its levels of four years ago. The country has now run out of foreign exchange and has seen its currency collapse from 8.5 colous to the dollar to 27 in the street markets in just two years. The critical shortage of foreign exchange and the negotiations with the IMF on debt repayments have, of course, had their impact upon reinsurance premium outflow from the state company. As the matter had been amply explained by the state authorities. and as the Instituto Nacional de Seguros is well respected interna tionally, the international reinsurance community is placing any great emphasis upon this local and in insurance terms, temporary — difficulty.

Roger Hardman, a British freelance journalist, specializes in Cen-America, Panama, Venezuela

Panama, a Crossroads, Seeks Lead Role

popular with the international in-

surance community? The first

point is that its geographical posi-

tion at the crossroads of world

trade has given it a facility and an

appitude for financial transactions.

Sixty percent of Panama's gross

national product comes from the

Panama Canal a figure that will

be increased by the trans-Panama

oil pipeline, for which the final

contracts were signed in Panama

City in early July: There are no re-

Politically, the country has

middle-of-the-road approach. The

TEREL PART

strictions on capital movements.

Latin American Firms: Nationalization Trend

By Barbara Hadley

REINSURANCE

THE AVERAGE gross national product growth rate for Latin America hides enormous differences between the individual countries. For instance, in 1980 Argentina experienced no growth at all, while Nicaragua registered a 14 percent increase and El Salvador's growth declined by 6 percent. The insurance industry reflects this with markets that are totally di-

One of the main features of Latin American insurance markets is the tendency toward nationalization. At the other extreme, too many companies are found operating in the same market and beating down the price to intolerable levels. Argentina, for example, still has far too many companies operating — 278 at the last count — but this is a vast improvement over a few years ago. On the other hand Jouguay's insurance and reinsurance market is dominated by ust one company — the Banco de eguros — which writes approximately 80 percent of the country's entire business, a proportion that

growing all the time. The biggest markets in Latin America are Argentina Brazil enezuela, Mexico, and now Panama, which is showing signs of being gradually accepted as a rainsurance center in the region, Argentina has moved remarkably fast over the past few years to gain credibility in the international marketplace, overcoming the immense inflation handicap, which touched 100 percent five years ago

In reinsurance, Argentina's government company, the institute Nacional de Reaseguros, has an effective monopoly on the 25 percent of the country's direct premiums — a monopoly that the other

government of President Aristides

Royo has, for instance, been a sup-

porter of the leftist revolution in

Nicaragua and the rebels in El Sal-

vador. But at the same time it has

heavily criticized Cuba for at-

tempting to meddle in the affairs

tries, and encouraged private en-

terprise internally in every direc-

other Central American coun-

Argentinian reinsurers have re-peatedly asked to be dissolved, but which looks like being there to stay

Brazil has fewer companies than Argentina operating in its insurance market — around 95 — but a similar structure, with its reinsurance dominated by the govern-ment-owned instituto Resseguros do Brazil. A large proportion of Brazil's domestic companies, who together account for over 40 percent of its market, are backed by large financial groups, and the market as a whole is gearing itself up for a boost in capacity through

Venezuela has far fewer direct companies operating — only 43 and, unlike the other large Latin American markets, runs four government reinsurance companies. Venezuela's sharp acceleration over the last few years in premium income terms has now settled

Top Markets Are Argentina, Brazil,

Venezuela, Mexico

and Panama

down to a growth rate of around 15 percent, and, as a whole, the results have been good, with the better figures coming from the smaller companies, which experienced loss ratios of 35 percent or under. Natmally, the country's oil-related risks dominate the insurance market, and it is a similar story in Mexico, which has approximately the same number of companies competing in its marketplace, including three nationalized operations. The difference in Mexico is on the reinsurance side, where although there are two large domestic professional reinsurers, the government requires all direct companies, plus the 60 plus representatives of foreign reinsurers and brokers to contribute to capacity. A very large number of overseas reinsurers, such as Mercantile and General, Skandia, Munich Re, and Swiss Re, are present in Mexico, and will be obliged to chip in to the increase in capacity that Mexico so desperately needs over the

The government's involvment in reinsurance in Panama has extended to the promotion of a new insurance and reinsurance law governing the industry, and the active part taken by no less a person than President Royo himself in encouraging the industry, and foreign participation in it.

The new Panamanian insurance law is aimed very much at removing the stigma attached to Panama as an offshore financial center where in the past some unsavory financial characters ran riot. It gives the commissioner of insurance sweeping powers to intervene in the affairs of any insurance or reinsurance company. And it lays down strict requirements that any organization has to fulfill before being allowed to operate from or in the country.

To obtain a licence, an up-todate balance sheet (no more than 90 days old) and a \$1,000 check to meet the costs of a commission investigation into any fact it may deem necessary, have to be provided. A paid-up capital of at least \$250,000 is necessary, and there

(Continued on Page 10S)

next five years. Smaller Markets Some of the smaller markets in Latin America are also gearing up for big changes in the '80s. Chile. for example, has already taken the

gigantic step last year through new legislation that both increased the capital requirements of direct companies and dissolved the monopoly held by the Caja Reaseguradora de Chile for all the reinsurance business in the country. The effect of this violent swing

was inevitable — results have dropped badly, and so far Chile is not attracting the type of business it needs from outside. However, this step in the right direction should mean that Chile will be an important market by the end of the '80s if it can come to terms with its serious economic prob-Colombia, a small but growing

market, encourages completely free competition and has only one state-owned company, the Previsora, and a major reinsurance company that is owned mainly by the local market Results have been consistently good over the past few years, with average to low loss ra-(Continued on Page 10S)

Mideast Construction: High Risks

Ranking 23d

co rates 23d in the world in terms

premium income is well over \$500

nillion, and growing very rapidly

the thriving insurance industry

there supports 29 companies in life

nsurance, and 47 in the non-life

ield. The insurance industry is

dominated by the top 10 compa-

ties, which account for well over

hree-quarters of premium income.

Three of the insurance compa-

nies in Mexico are state institu-

tions, which give considerably

more financial strength and repu-

tability to the industry. One con-

centrates on life assurance, one on

general insurance and one on pro-

viding cover to the agricultural in-

Tight state regulations control

the outflow of certain types of

reinsurance from Mexico to other

countries, giving the nation an ac-

tive and large domestic rein-

surance market. But the market is

not closed and considerable vol-

umes of protection are purchased

participate actively in overseas

reinsurance pools and underwrit-

According to the Swiss Re. Mex-

premium income. Non-life

By Valeric Pegg

THE ROUTINE in Baghdad has been temporarily disrupted because of construction projects that are estimated to be worth \$8 billion. Much of the work is expected to be completed before the September, 1982, nonaligned con-Hotels, express highways and a

subway system are among the proj-

On any one of these major construction risks, the National Iraqi Insurance Co. may retain an insured value up to \$120 million for its own account before seeking the support of reinsurers. Exactly what constitutes "one" risk is usually determined by the national compa-

In Iraq, Libya and Syria, there is no local competition for construction insurance. The state-owned national insurance companies have

a monopoly on all business emanating from within the countries and needs only reinsure outside over and above certain financial limits. Because there is no competition, premium rating is usually high, making the reinsurance business attractive enough to induce feverish competition among brokers and reinsurers.

Exact Terms

In many such cases, the reinsurer never knows the exact terms of the original direct business. On the information provided, the reinsurance terms may be drawn up outside the country and presented almost as a fait accompli to the local insurance market.

Iraq is regarded as one of the region's big spenders on vast construction programs. On a par comes Saudi Arabia, with Kuwait just behind and catching up fast All are considered continuing ma-

to insurers.

Insurance operations vary widely between the individual countries in the Middle East. Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Oatar may each boast sophisticated insurance markets with the respected expertise of top insurance officials. In these markets, three or four national insurance companies compete for business. Any policy must be issued by one of these companies, but the whole of the risk can be reinsured. In Jordan and Oman there are 28 and 20 insurance companies, respectively.

Construction insurance in Egypt depends very much on the "end product" of the building. If the end product is for export purposes then this is known as a free zone situation in which insurance can be placed either with one or both of two free-zone Egyptian companies or with a foreign company.

If, however, the end product is

and Kuwait, impose a further financial liability on the contractor in the form of a retention guarantee as insurance on the building for a period of years after the project is completed. Decennial insurance is mainly a guarantee against structural default and usually remains in force for 10 years after completion.

tor to Re Report of Britain.

20,00

Venezuelan Wealth Fuels a Thriving Industry the nation's economy is one of the

TO TALK of Venezuela's having problems is to insult every other country in Latin America. It is the richest country on the continent, with a gross national product per capita approaching \$3,000. It has none of the foreign exchange and international borrowing problems that plague, for example, Brazil and Costa Rica. While almost every other nation on the continent is searching for oil, usually more in desperation than expecta-

tion, Venezuela has had abundant oil for a long time. But Venezuela has become so dependent on oil that without it the country would be in a perilous state. Over 90 percent of its export earnings and around three-quarters of the government's income come from it. Its unique geographical position — by far the nearest of the major oil producers to the U.S. East Coast refineries, even now that Alaska is on-stream has meant that its oil has traditionally commanded a premium price. Exploration is now taking place in new areas of the country, notably in the west, in regions centered

around the Orinoco River. Great Relative Wealth

Venezuela is also rich in other raw materials. Work is already under way on new steel works to take advantage of these, and it is understood that more steel and coalbased industrial complexes are planned. It is hoped that these will give the economy a broader base. They should also give the Venezuelan insurance industry, which like most highly developed in the region, a broader spread of risks. Venezuela's long-standing posi-

tion of great relative wealth has given it a strong and thriving insurance industry. A large motorized population (one car for every 12 people) gives it a healthy motor account. The nation's life business accounts for 23 percent of premium income, against, for example, 15 percent for Brazil and just 3 percent for Argentina (the figure, while high for the region, is still less than that for exceptionally life-conscious Barbados and Panama). Venezuelans spend more money on life insurance than the inhabitants of any other country in South (as distinct from Central or

While Venezuela's total non-life insurance premium income, at \$481 million, is only a little over a third that of the largest country. Brazil in terms of premium income per head it eclipses every other country in the region, even Panama. And its reinsurance premium income per head adds up to more than the next three countries put together.

Carribbean) America.

The fire market, the largest secfor in the Venezuelan insurance market, has traditionally been very profitable, with large parts of the ratings controlled by an official tariff structure. As a developed country, there is a relatively good spread of risks, and Venezuela is ple, in Britain, Most of them are also out of the mainstream of natural catastrophe risks — the earth- by one man. A proportion of the

quake belt running through Ceniral America heads to its west, for Colombia and Ecuador, while it is too far south for hurricanes. The catastrophe risks are man-made, at the oil refineries and the chemical plants. As Venezuela is expanding and modernizing its state-owned oil refining industry, these risks will become increasingly import-

Single Industry

A country with its economy dominated by one industry, an industry both state-owned and revolving around a relatively small number of large-exposure risks. and a country that steers a middleof-the-road policy on nationalization, can be expected to have its insurance industry dominated by a few very large companies. This, indeed, is the case,

Although there are 42 direct insurance companies operating in Venezuela, the eight largest account for over half the market. Their results have been, in general, good, and the business stays very much in Venezuelan hands, as regulations limit the participation of foreign-owned insurers in the national industry.

The way the business arrives at these companies, however, is another matter entirely. There are more than 2,000 insurance brokers operating in Venezuela, a consideraly higher ratio of insurance brokers to population than, for examsmall operations and many are run

brokers are part-timers, moonlighting from other full-time jobs in the hope of establishing their own

Because many of the rates are controlled, effective competition between the companies takes the form of offering higher commissions to the broker. Venezuelan direct insurance company claims ratios are good, but high broker payments tend to push up expense ratios. The problems this causes an insurance industry whose rates are protected to ensure its financial health, but which dissipates this financial strength to brokers in an effort to secure more business — may at present be in the process of being resolved by market forces. There have been complaints in the Venezueian füre market this year that rates are no longer adequate. and that the tariff might, for once, be acting against the interests of

Whether this proves to be true or just another case of underwriters crying wolf remains to

If the Venezuelan fire market is starting to turn sour, the effects will be felt eventually in the world insurance markets.

While there are limits on the kinds of reinsurance that can be placed with overseas reinsurers through regulation designed to encourage the local reinsurance market, the domestic reinsurance organizations retrocede an important slice of their business into the international markets.

- ROGER HARDMAN

New Group Hopes for Major World Role

By Chris Monison

THE ARAB Reinsurance and Insurance Group started operations last July and looks set to emerge as a major force in both regional and world insurance markets. The company boasts a mas-

sive \$3.5 billion authorized capi-

tal, although only (the term is relative) \$150 million is currently paid up. It is backed by Kuwait, Libya and the United Arab Emirates and based in In addition to direct and rein-

strance underwriting activity ARIG is seeking to acquire overseas insurance operations. Aiready it has looked at the possibility of buying a \$50 million U.S. property casualty insurer. The official opening celebra-

tions are planned for the middle of next month. ARIG first hit the headlines about a year ago when it was thought that up to five Arab nations could be involved in its formation. Two countries initially linked with the plan - Saudi Arabia and iraq — did not participate. While underwriters and bro-

kers in Europe and the United

States retain a public stance

that the large ARIG capital

base will not further depress in-

Surance rates in already over-

vate they are not so sure.

crowded world markers, in pri-

quarters speaks of ARIG as a "spite" organization set up largely to snub London operators who for so long have set premium rates in the region. In ignoring the part that legitimate national aspirations play

the criticism is a narrow one, although it is a matter of record that some rating in world insurance markets has been felt by local interests to be unfair. For its part, ARIG no doubt feels that it is at least as well equipped to rate risks in the re-

gion as someone who passes through once or twice a year. Early indications from ARIG suggest that it will be competing ferociously on price for business. Mr. Omar Ancizi, ARIG director, was recently quoted in the Philippines-based insurance journal, The Underwriters Post, as saying. ... a big capital will enable us to really be more ready to 'sacrifice' and take a

comer with a much smaller capital would be able to do." He went on to argue that "it you don't have a good financial base to bring good investment income which will help offset technical results, you will not be able to survive in a very tough and competitive market."

bigger risk than a normal new-

For the present, ARIG will Much of the criticism in these limit itself to accepting reinsurance. This will be done by writing a "line" on a particular cover and already it is understood that many of the major London and U.S. brokers have shown considerable interest in providing the new insurer with in developments of this kind

> Like any large operator in this field, its influence over rating follows naturally with its size and the portion of the total risk it can safely assume.

But money alone is not enough to buy success in the insurance business, and the company has been out buying the necessary expertise. A number of former London-based insurance personnel are now enjoying tax-free \$100,000 plus salaries, having successfully applied for jobs in response to a series of recruitment advertisements run at the start of the year.

The company has promised to keep politics out of its underwriting considerations, although it will inevitably comply with the Arab boycott and exclude Israel and South Africa from any direct business deal-

Chris Morrison is news editor of the British magazine Policy

jor growth areas in both construc-

tion and insurance terms. Oil and petrochemicals will continue to provide large high technology projects to whet the interest of international contractors which in num will pave the way for smaller downstream industries. Spin-offs on business from construction work in the form of plant, machinery, fire and many other risks provide a continuous flow of business

for domestic consumption only. then the insurance must be placed with one of the six state-owned national companies. Insurance on the planned power station at Shoubra, which at today's prices will have a value of around \$690 million, was first put out to official tender to the six national companies. A sun is paid for the tender document and the company can then draw up its reinsurance program according to the terms set out in the document. The management contractors, in this particular case Overseas Bechtel and the Egyptian Electricity Authority, will then choose the most suitable insurance program of those submitted.

Some countries, notably Egypt

Valerie Pegg is a regular contribu-

-Arab/Latin-American REINSURANCE-

Mideastern Quakes Costly in Lives, but Not in Property

By Wayne Asher

THE MOUNTAINS skipped like lambs and the hills like young sheep." wrote the scribe in Psalm 114. He was describing an earthquake, which have plagued parts of the Middle East since recorded history.

A vast belt of seismic activity stretches from North Africa. through Southern Italy and the Balkans, across into Turkey and down into Iran.

Insurance is something of a cold-blooded business. A bad carthquake in insurance terms is not one that kills thousands of small farmers, but one that causes severe damage to property.

Looked at like this, most quakes have not been too expensive because they have occurred in remote rural areas with little industry.

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only major losses at El Asnan came under "Construction All Risk" policies. The sums involved were so small that they were retained within the country, and reinsurance treaties, the bulk of affected.

year occurred in remote and underdeveloped hills outside Naples. There were few large insured values, and the biggest claim came from damage to three small Fiat plants. The damage was valued at \$15 million, but because Fiat chose to carry a large deductible, the cost to insurers was relatively minor.

It is probably in Iran that the greatest loss potential is to be found. The late shah's industrialization programs had made it one

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Jordan Insurance Co. Ltd.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE

Earthquake was not covered un- of the developing world's most im- .struck Tabas, some 400 miles east der Algerian fire policies, and the portant countries in insurance of Tehran. It killed 5,000 people in terms, with a premium of \$400 mil- an area considered to be free of lion a vear.

Much of this, however, was accounted for by massive schemes with high catastrophe potentials. Awareness of this may have them written in London, were not prompted the Iranians to avoid fected. clamping down on currency out-The major Italian quake last flows after the fall of the shah. Despite nationalization of 14 private companies reinsurance continues to flow out of the country through Bimeh Markazi.

Research Needed

Iran shows graphically the continuing need for research into seismic activity, for although the records are good (because of contin-uing civilizations in the area for 2,000 years), they are far from complete. Thus in 1978 a quake

major tremors. As a result, ratings had to be revised.

Because the Earth is constantly moving, new fault zones can suddenly appear without warning. In 1877 a major quake hit Ciudad Juarez in Mexico, previously considered stable. And the 1968 shock in Western Australia was similarly unexpected.

This last event illustrates another problem with Middle East exposure. A shock registering 6.8 on the Richter scale and occurring at a shallow depth below the town of Meckering left 35 percent of the buildings undamaged.

A similar-sized shock in Southern Iran in 1972 killed 5,000 people and flattened whole villages.

The difference is that the framed buildings with light roofs were able to absorb the shock, while the monolithic structures with heavy roofs in Iran simply collapsed.

Research

Much research into earthquakes has been carried out by insurers in the past decade, insurers whose minds are increasingly concentrated by catastrophe exposures in To-kyo, Mexico City and California.

One result was the development of codes for building, once it was realized that buildings can be made earthquake-resistant for only a modest extra outlay, for example by building on a symmetrical basis and avoiding basement car parks.

Wayne Asher is deputy editor of the British journal Insurance Age

Panama, a Crossroads, Seeks Lead Role

(Continued from Page 9S) are strict reserving requirements. Loans on property, with first mortgage guarantee, can account for no more than 60 percent of assets. Loans in bonds and shares can be included at no more than 60 percent of their market value. Property included in the investment portfolio must by law, be backed by adequate fire insurance.

Opening Books

Panamanian reinsurers must open their books to the commissioner of insurance when requested, not just at the time of the annual returns, as is the case in some countries. The commissioner has the power to appoint receivers to any company it considers suspect, particularly if it considers business

Latin

Trend

(Continued from Page 9S)

uos from its 65 companies. Para-

guay, a tiny market with only 30

companies and no national rein-

surer, has a very low exposure to

catastrophe. Gradual industrializa-

tion in the country over the past 10

to 15 years has meant promising

fire results with very acceptable

Catastrophe Losses

that do live up to the common ca-

tastrophe losses image — particu-

larly the Dominican Republic,

which was badly hit by Hurricane

David; Honduras, whose fire busi-

ness is exceptionally exposed and

requires excess protection; and

Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salavador, whose progress has

been held back, and even retarded,

by internal struggles and prob-

lems. All three countries are sup-

ported in their insurance markets

their business through rein-

This brief assessment of the Lat-

in American market shows how_

countries sharing the same lan-

guage and the same problems of

inflation and economic discrepan-

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DE OPERACION

by Mexico, which assumes much

surance and ceding arrangements.

There are, of course, countries

loss ratios of 20 percent

to be conducted in an "illegal. negligent, or deceitful manner. There are appeal procedures that reinsurance companies can use in the event of the commissioner's becoming overenthusiastic. But by and large, the law is strict enough to discourage fringe operators. And also, less pleasingly to some Panamanians, it is strict

of Bermuda, Jersey and Gibraltar. It says much for the reputation Panama is now starting to acquire in the world of reinsurance that at a conference in July, hosted by the Association of Panamanian Reinsurance Companies, 300 delegates from 36 countries, including mar- gion. ket leaders from Britain, the Unit-

cies display huge differences when

building up their insurance mar-

kets. The larger markets swing be-

tween extreme freedom and ex-

treme control and the phases in be-

ther progress steadily and surely or

fall under the overwhelming catas-

The number of companies now

with contact offices in London

demonstrates a real commitment

to building up national markets

and the opening up of reinsurance.

There is also a growing under-

standing of the benefits to be

gained through inviting competi-

Catastrophe losses will always

be a feature of some countries in

Latin America, but its potential

toward good consistent returns, es-

pecially in fire business, must be

given equal billing in an area with

such important insurance market

Barbara Hadley is editor of ReAc-

tions, a British reinsurance journal.

trophe odds.

potential.

ed States and Europe, attended. Much of the talk there was concerned with the need for better security, for the establishment of sounder reserves, and with the need to avoid the heavily riskprone business that, intentionally or not, can sometimes bring even the most powerful of insurance companies to its knees.

From the insurance and reinsurance point of view, Panama is

- ROGER HARDMAN

enough to discourage captive insurance companies, which prefer the less demanding legal climates

now developing into a sophisticated, well-regulated market. Until some other Central and South American countries develop better financial stability and improved insurance laws, Panama is likely to remain at the forefront of international insurance business in the re-

Insurance Markets

(Distribution of Latin American insurance markets by number of compa-

Country	Number	Premiums		
	of companies	per company		
Argentina	278	1701.2		
Bolivia	16	1304.8		
Brazil	95	16316.9		
Chile	97	481.6		
Colombia	65	4964.4		
Costa Rica	1	65706.2		
Ecuador	26	2222.2		
El Salvador	17	2136.4		
Guatemala	14 .	4236.7		
Honduras	6	3446.2		
Mexico	49	14712.1		
Nicaragua	11	1890.1		
Panama	27	2774.5		
Paroguay	30	562.9		
Peru	18	4976.1		
Puerto Rico	222	1986.0		
Dominican Republic	52	1130.2		
Venezuela	43	15183.6		

Uniformity Sought in War Risk Rates

By Chris Hewer

THE INSURANCE of war i risks in marine insurance markets, always an extremely sensitive subject, has proved especially problematic over the years for shipping interests in the Arab nations.

The basic war rates and additional premiums promulgated for Gulf shipping movements in leading international marine insurance markets, particularly London, have understandably met with a mixed reception in those areas affected by premium increases or cover restrictions.

It was perhaps not surprising, therefore, that a number of Arab states in the Gulf region decided last year to form a spe-cialized syndicate dealing with the insurance of hull and cargo war risks, designated the Arab War Risk Syndicate.

Competition

This is in effect a consortium set up by about 30 insurance interests in Kuwait, Iraq, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates. Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. It has been operating since the end of last year.

But the syndicate is not seen by its organizers as being in open competition with other in-

ternational markets for war risks business. Its intention, rather, is to bring a much needed degree of uniformity in the Middle East in connection with the fixing of war rates and the level of additional premiums charged for the traditionally

"high risk" areas. In the event, the syndicate has not taken large amounts of war risk business from the London market and elsewhere, 33 Arab insurers already insured the war risks on Arab feets and on many cargoes moving into and out of the area, together with the direct marine risks.

Legislation in many Asab countries requires that such risks be insured locally. Major difficulties, however, have arisen in the past when individual Arab insurers came to reinsure their war risk participation in foreign markets. Reinsurance rates would vary, for example, from underwriter to underwriter in London and this led to confusion and dissatisfaction among Arab shipping interests.

Uniformity, Redecasity

It was against this background that the concept of the syndicate was born, the intention being to create uniformity and rationality in war risk underwriting and to help share the

load of such coverage. It was realized also that, by pooling the war risks in tins way, it would be presible to reinsure the syndicate's entire book of business as one remsurance maker than continue with the previous practice, which saw each individual in-

posture separately. Through the intermediary of three London brokers (Alexander Howden, C.T. Bowring and J.H. Minet) reinsurance was placed in London to cover the syndicate's writings at a cost considerably below that which had prevailed under the old sys-

sarer reinsure his war neks ex-

The reinsurance policy, which was led at Lloyd's, was written on an "annual aggregate deductible" basis. This provided syndicate members with coverage for loss up to a specified maximum on any one hall for limit per any one vessel in the case of eargo risks) after they had borne a fixed amount of the aggregate risk themselves.

Chris Hewer is commercial editor of Fairplay International Shapping Weekly.

Business Is Developing Slowly in Jordan

Special to the IHT

THE INSURANCE business in I Jordan, as is the case with commerce in general, is dominated by Amman. Insurers seeking to operate outside the capital can pick up only motor vehicle business plus the occasional life proposal.

As in most Arab Middle East countries, the insurance portfolio in Jordan is unbalanced; indeed, a balanced portfolio cannot be foreseen for many years. The register is dominated by motor and marine cargo business (virtually all on imports, as the law requires all goods imported to be covered with a licensed insurer).

1980 was as follows: marine, JD 4.2 million; fire, JD 1.3 million; motor, 5.2 million; accident JD 2.3 million; life, 2.1 million. This makes a total of JD 15.1 million.

Market premium income for

No Tarilis

This represented a 20 percent rise on 1979 (JD12.6 million). A feature has been the development of life insurance, which in the last few years has quadrupled. The life market is dominated by two companies, and with an average premium of less than JD 1 per head of the population there is considerable scope for expansion.

Motor business represents a third of the national register.

Regrettably for the other classes of business there are no tariffs. A small, developing, unsophisticated and largely inexperienced market needs tariffs until business of some volume has been established with correct rating bases. The lordunian Insurance Association is unlostunately a name only.

Motor business represents onethird of the national register. The broad picture is that third-party business is profitable, accidental damage unprofitable. There is no underwriting. Normal steps such as the imposition of substantial excesses, rating up young drivers and sports and luxury cars, are not practiced. A heard of insurance canvassers haunt the motor vehicle licensing department offering reduced rates to get business, often with no proposal form and no record of past experience.

The fire portfolio showed a 25 percent expansion in 1980. Much of this is due to the completion of a number of projects under the 1975-1980 five-year plan. The port-

folio is unbalanced, however being dominated by the insurances of a small number of valuable industrial complexes.

Simple risk business is bard to come by: The normal private bouse, shop, small warehouse, is not insured. Construction through out Jordan is heavy (usually stone, some-concrete). The fire record generally has been good, but the country is subject to carthapake risk; the Jordan Valley, the deepest rift on the earth's surface, is on the Western edge.

With the passage of a social in-surance law in 1980, workers' compensation insurance has practically disappeared. There is hardly any personal, accident, public liability glass, fidelity, miscellaneous socident business; the "accident" premium income is largely contractors all risks, where weather conditions (snow in 1980, heavy rains and flash floods in 1980-81) caused some serious losses.

Thirty-nine insurers operate (25 Jordanian, 14 foreign); two are specialist life companies. This is far too many for the size of the market. Another problem is an insurance control law (1965), which imposes deposits, a concept that many observers think is connected

ums rising 500 percent between 1977 and 1979 from CR 164.7 mil-

lion to CR 983.6 million. Contrac-

tors' all risks and engineering all

Brazil: Room for Growth as Economy Gains and the local companies decide in Brazil has led to an upswing in companies operating in Brazil is and the local companies decide evident. Less than 100 companies their allocations by lottery. One of the insurance business, with prema-

By Asif Huda

tween, while the smaller ones ei-DRAZIL is one of the developb ing world's success stories. Its economy continues to grow, although high rates of inflation and debt servicing have created prob-

> The local insurance market is unusual in the sense that it is one of the few countries where close connections exist between the industry and the government. It was also one of the first countries to establish a state monopoly for reinsurance. That state monopoly is led by the IRB (Instituto Reasseguro do Brazil) and SUSEP (the federal agency), which between them share the responsibility for reinsurance and retrocession operation in order to support the country's economy and social policy.

In recent years, however, a marked decline in the number of

operate today, compared with three times that number 10 years ago. One of the major reasons for the decline is the government policy of encouraging amalgamation of companies. The effect of this has been that a large number of private and overseas companies have been losing business in Brazil.

Banks, Insurance Links

Another interesting feature of Brazilian insurance is the close association between the local banks and insurance companies. It is estimated that around 50 percent of all insurance business is controlled by companies owned by the banks. Overseas participation has shrunk in recent years, as foreign companies are allowed only a 30 percent stake in Brazilian insurance com-

The state sector produces about 45 percent of the total business

the classes of business where it is compulsory to insure through the state is motor.

Licensing a vehicle is compulsory and third-party cover is bought simultaneously. Accident benefits are relatively small: £750 for death and £700 for medical expenses. A rather unusual aspect of Bra-

zilian motor insurance is that the insurance covers the car and not the driver. All motorists pay the same premium and no bonus is allowed for a "no claims" record.

State regulations also ensure that any building worth more than £3,000, and freight worth more than £1,000, most be covered by insurance. Premiums on this class of business are high. The business is lucrative but strict government control exists on where the compa-

nies place their investments.

The economic boom under way

risks business has done particular. Also benefiting has been house hold, now 6 percent of the total market, life, 16.5 percent of the market, and motor, up to 15.4 per-

While insurance conditions remain buoyant on the back of the huge economic development, there is considerable room for further expansion. Room exists for expansion in the personal insurances. particularly private, health and household

Asif Huda is a free-lance journal ist based in London.

Islamic World (Continued from Page 9S)

markets in the long run would seem irreversible. Economic conpetition, among various states, disagrees particularly in a period where greater nationalism and even federalism are deemed essential. It is difficult to predict how far Arab markets have to go in order to improve control and structure. Performance statistics are extremely hard to get, but in certain regions, the United Arab Emirates for example, far 100 many insurance companies are at work, some of them unqualified "spoilers."

It appears that banks, ruling their interests in insurance carriers of varying shapes and sizes, each with a mind of its own, or in some cases without one. Many of these companies are entirely workable from the perspective of their outside investors, but many, 100, make little contribution to the prospects for an over-all improvement in Arab insurance. Certainly. they will not ultimately set the trends.

The opposing current to proliferation is protectionism, an entirely legitimate move toward longerterm Arab objectives and the only one that today can be perceived as a trend. Companies like Abu Dha bi National, for example, have driven toward higher quality in legitimate pursuit of the major insurable risks, often associated with oil. These companies, with their excellent international links, are already setting the pace.

Esme Howard is vice presiden and head of Bankers Trust's International Insurance Division

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- 21, BOULEVARD ZIROUT YOUCEF ALGER TEL.: 63.72.88 TO 89, 63.54.08 AND 64.02.71 TO 72 TELEX ALRE 52. 150 52.151
- 1. The development of our business during the last five years in Algerian Dinar (1 AD = U.S. \$0.23):

Year	Gross premium	Variation
1976	187,691,604	
1977	203,840,357	+ 8.60%
1978	244,038,874	+19.72%
1979	323,671,946	+32.63%
1980	413,155,594	+27.64%
1980	413,155,594	+27.64%

2. Our free reserve (including capital) in millions Dinars:

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
61.8	81.5	118.3	152.4	212.1

3. The development of our financial assets (net of retrocessions) in millions Dinars:

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
223.6	357.3	521.3	648.1	874.0

ALGERIAN DIRECT BUSINESS

1. The development of the business written by the Algerian direct companies:

Year	Gross premium	Variation
1976	741,341,833	+22.47%
1977	831,204,560	+12.12%
1978	1,061,613,903	+38.53%
1979	1,398,174,734	+31.70%
1980	1,810,416,157	+29.48%

2. Breakdown of business by branch in 1980:

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Motor	40.93%
• Fire	12.43%
Marine and Aviation	11.89%
• Engineering	11.60%
• Accidents	9.95%
• Livestock and Hail	4.03%
• Life	9.17%

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announce their change of address on Monday, September 28th 12-14, Rond-Point des Champs-Elysées 75008 PARIS

TELEPHONE: 359 21-21 359 38-39

COMMODITIES

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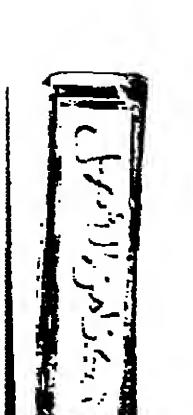
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International Herald Tribune We've got news for you.



Tenneco Ordered to Sell Shock-Absorber Firm

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - Reversing an administrative law judge's decision, the Federal Trade Commission Friday found that Tenneco Inc.'s 1977 acquisition of Monroe Auto Equipment Co. was illegal and ordered Tenneco to sell the shock-absorber manufacturer,

The commission said that before its acquisition of Monroe, Tenneco was likely to have entered the shock absorber industry on its own. This probably would have triggered "a wave of pro-competitive effects" within the industry, the FIC said.

The commission ordered Tenneco to divest itself of Monroe holdings within one year to an FTC-approved buyer. In Houston, spokesman Charles Schneider said Tenneco was "firmly convinced that this decision is in error, and we plan to vigorously contest it through court appeals."

U.S. Navy Reviewing Grumman Takeover Deal From Agency Dispatches

Train.

4-2:398

WASHINGTON — U.S. Navy officials are reviewing the implications on the government of LTV Corp.'s \$450-million takeover offer for a 70percent interest in Grumman Cosp., a prime defense contractor, the Defense Department said Thursday. As well, calls have begun in Congress for hearings on LTV's bid.

Grumman has yet to set a board meeting it wanted to call "promptly" to review LTV's offer, a Grumman spokesman said at the company's headquarters in Bethpage, N.Y.

Sony to Build U.S. Plant for Color Televisions Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK - Sony Corp. of America said Thursday that it will build a third manufacturing plant in the United States. The plant, in Columbia, S.C., will cost \$20 million and begin production of large-sized Trinitron color televisions in late 1982 at a monthly rate of 20,000. Most of that production will be used to fill the growing U.S. demand for Sony televisions, though some will be exported, according to Kenji Tamiya, Sony of America executive vice president. Sony of America's 1981 revenues are expected to top \$1 billion.

Agache-Willot Is Placed into Receivership

LILLE France - Société Financière et Foncière Agache-Willot, the holding company of the textile empire of the Willot brothers, was placed into receivership Friday by the Tribunal of Commerce of Lille. The Agache-Willot employs 33,000 persons.

The ruling follows "the collapse" of Boussac-Saint Frères, its major textile subsidiary, a brief announcement said. Boussac was declared bankrupt last June because it could not meet payments due at the end of that month.

Burroughs Brings Out Two New Systems

DETROIT - Burroughs introduced a new medium scale computer system, the B3955, and a "front end" data communications system, the CP 3680, the company said Thursday. It said prices for the B3955 start at \$290,000, while prices for the CP 3680 start at \$81,650.

Allied Moves to Develop First Plastic Battery

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Allied Corp. has announced licensing arrangements and a development program that it hopes will lead to the marketing of the first plastic battery by the end of this decade.

Allied said Thursday that research at the University of Pennsylvania and in Allied's laboratories indicated that a rechargeable plastic battery could be both more powerful and longer-lasting than a comparable leadacid battery, the type now widely used. But Allied cautioned that it was not sure that the technology could be commercially feasible.

Allied has the exclusive rights in the United States, Canada and Japan to the patented plastic battery developed at the University of Pennsylvania. BASF of West Germany has the European rights to the Penn tech-

FRANKFURT — The supervi-

sory board of AEG-Telefunken

has approved a cooperation agree-

ment with Robert Bosch that for-

sees the sale of shares in two AEG

subsidiaries and a current division

of the company to Bosch, AEG

The supervisory board gave

would also buy a mmonity share.

ly signed in the next few weeks.

French Retail Prices Up

AEG, West Germany's second-

largest electrical group, lost 278

PARIS — French retail prices

rose 1.2 percent in August, push-

ing the annual inflation rate to

13.6 percent, the National Statis-

tics Institute said Friday. Prices

PEOPLE

IN BUSINESS

rose 1.7 percent in July.

said Friday

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Harvester Gets Accord On Debt Restructuring

United Press International CHICAGO — International Harvester said Friday that it had agreed in principle with its eight advisory banks on revised terms for its debt restructuring program. The agreement provides for term loans manuring Dec. 15, 1983, of about \$1.5 billion to International Harvester and about \$1.9 billion to International Harvester Credit Corp. The funds replace short-term borrowings outstand-

"While working toward the restructuring of our financing, the company has continued to meet many of its principal internal objectives," Archie R. McCardell, the company's chairman, said, "Key product market shares have been maintained or improved, inventory reduction goals have been exceeded and the company's program to introduce 51 new products this year is on target."

Mr. McCardell also said the company is achieving its cost improvement objectives, is streamlining its organization structure and continuing to lower its break-even

A meeting was scheduled for next Wednesday to discuss the terms of the proposal. Other meetings were planned with Harvester's other institutional lenders to obtain their approval.

The new loans replace outstand-

ing short-term loans and carry a maximum 16 percent interest for International Harvester and 11 percent for its credit subsidiary. They also provide rights to purchase International Harvester common stock at \$10 a share for up to a maximum of 4A million shares. The company has 32.3 million shares outstanding.

Based on current interest rates, the new agreement would mean a cash savings on floating rate debt of \$20 million a month, James C. Cotting, International Harvester's senior vice president of finance and planning, said, Interest expense currently is about \$55 million a month, he said,

Provisions of the loans prohibit Harvester from paying common stock dividends during the life of the agreement Preferred dividends also will be omitted during the pe-

The agreement also provides collateral of fixed properties of International Harvester and certain other assets, but does not include inventories and receivables of the parent company.

The term loan to the credit corporation will be secured by its receivables that are not sold under the proposed \$750 million standby receivables sales agreement which will form part of the financing

West German August Trade Set 55-Million-DM Deficit

WIESBADEN. West Germany - West Germany posted a trade deficit of 55 million Deutsche marks in August after a 3.7-billion-DM surplus in July, the Federal Statistics Office said Friday. The country had a 169-million-DM

deficit in August, 1980. The current account deficit trade and nonmerchandize items such as tourism — grew provisionally last month to 6.1 billion DM from a revised 3.6 billion DM in July and 4.9 billion DM in August, 1980, the office said.

The Bundesbank said the sharply wider current-account deficit was heavily distorted by the vacation season and travel abroad, and that the months of July and August together present a clearer picture. The current account in those two months averaged a monthly

lion DM on sales of 11.809 billion

DM worldwide in 1980, is a major

producer of auto accessories and

AEG Moves to Sell Shares to Bosch

In the first eight months, exports were up 10 percent from the

seasonally adjusted deficit of two billion DM no deterioration on the 1980 period and a distinct improvement on the first months of 1981, the central bank said.

The cumulative current account deficit for the first eight months totaled 24.2 billion DM, the office said, little changed from a deficit of 22.2 billion in the 1980 period.

The overall balance of payments in August slipped to a deficit of 4.49 billion DM after a 1.3-billion DM surplus in July but far less than the 266-million-DM deficit in August, 1980, the Bundesbank re-

For the first eight months, the overall payments surplus totaled 4 billion DM against a deficit of 15.1 billion DM in the 1980 period.

Exports last month reached 28.14 billion DM and imports 28.2 billion DM, both 16 percent higher than in August, 1980, the statistics office added.

1980 period while imports rose eight percent to give a cumulative 9.9-billion-DM surplus. Imports in the first eight months were down four percent in volume from a year ago and exports up 3.5 percent in volume, after adjustment for infla-



... company program 'on target'

Dollar Posts Large Gains Against DM

LONDON - The dollar ended the week on a firm note, holding its partial recovery of the last few days although closing off its Friday highs, dealers said.

Most of Friday's action occurred in dollar-Deutsche mark trading, where technical corrections to recent heavy dollar selling combined with a wider than expected West German current account deficit to strengthen the dollar, they said.

The dollar closed at 2,3205 DM after closing Thursday at 2.3150. Early in the afternoon it hit a 10day high of 2.3450 DM, and in Frankfurt the Bundesbank sold \$16.9 million at the fix, dealers said. They said movements were exaggerated by market thinness.

In Paris, pressure resumed on the French franc as the Bank of France sold about \$150 million and about 150 million DM as the dollar rose to 5.5945 at the afternoon fix from 5.551 Thursday. in Loudon, the pound, which began weakly, recovered to end lit-

tle changed at \$1.7860. In New York, the dollar eased from its opening but still closed up from Thursday. The dollar firmed after the New York Federal Reserve Bank drained reserves from the banking system by arranging over-the-weekend reverse repurchase agreements, dealers said.

On the Comex, silver futures plummeted to new daily lows on aggressive liquidation at midday and closed down the 50-cent limit, with spot September expiring 78 cents lower at \$8.69 an ounce.

Silver traders were unconvinced that President Reagan's policies will produce the intended results and took fresh long positions.

The strong silver selling in New York caused gold prices in London to be marked down \$4 at the close ω \$449.75, dealers said.

Coffee Producers Vote Global Quota Oct. 1. Ethiopia had protested the

United Press International LONDON — The Council of the International Coffee Organization ended its 20-day session Friday by voting a 56-million-bag global quota for 1981-82, with a first-quarter quota of 13 million bags.

The council also voted to extend the current agreement one additional year, to Sept. 30. The council warned that there could be quota cuts if coffee prices fall below \$1.20 a pound by Dec. I and additions if coffee prices rise.

The final session was marked by the walkout of the Ethiopian delegation, and by general disagreement from other producers over some areas of the international coffee agreement's operation in the 1981-82 coffee year, beginning

distribution of individual export quotas.

The Ethiopians, like most other producers, were seeking an increase in their export allocations for 1981-82 from the 1.4 million 60-kilogram bags the country was initially awarded for 1980-81.

Indonesia also objected to its allocation of 2.3 million bags, since this figure represents a 900,000bag reduction from its initial 1980-81 quota.

Delegates attending the council negotiations said the prospect of Indonesia "unloading" its coffee on nonmember markets at low prices as a result of Friday's allocation is "very possible."

N.Y. Stock and Bond Prices Falter Amid Doubts About Reagan Policy

From Agency Dispatches NEW YORK - Prices of stocks and bonds dropped sharply Friday on Wall Street as investors showed their disappointment that President Reagan did not go further to slash federal spending next year. Tve never seen such bad psychology," William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president at Bank of New York, said. "The selloff is in large part a reflection of the disappointment Wall Street felt over the low. limited spending cuts outlined in President Reagan's speech."

On the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones Industrial average dropped over 16 points before late bargain hunting stemmed the decline. The average closed down 11.13 points at 824.01, its lowest closing point since May 15, 1980, when it reached 822.53.

Declines exceeded advances 1500 to 156, as the volume swelled to 54.39 million shares from 48.88 million Thursday. U.S. money-supply measu

termed M-1B rose \$1 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$433.7 billion in the week ended Sept. 16, the New York Federal Reserve Bank said. M-1A rose \$1.1 billion to

\$360.9 billion. Wall Street analysts said reports from Paris of another dire warning about share prices by market analyst Joe Granville helped depress prices. His predictions on Wednesday of a sharp drop on the London and New York stock exchanges contributed to the subsequent sud-

den slump on both markets. In Paris, Mr. Granville's wife said her husband expects Monday to be "a very had day," for Wall Street, adding, "he has been predicting a September-October ploodbath for three months now. and Monday is right in the middle

Larry Wachtel of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, said he had expected the market to fall due to disappointment over Mr. Reagan's speech on the economy and federal budget, but the severity of the decline probably was due to Mr. Granville's remarks.

Sobio Arranges Credit **Totaling \$2 Billion**

International Herald Tribune PARIS — Standard Oil of Ohio. the latest of a long list of U.S. companies hitting the Eurocurrency market for large sums of money, is borrowing \$2 billion for eight years from a group of international banks headed by Morgan Guaranty Trust.

Terms of the loan give Sohio the option of paying either the prime rate as quoted by Morgan, or half a point over the rate for 90-day certificates of deposit or % point over the London interbank offered rate for the first five years. In the final three years, Sohio has the choice of Morgan's prime, or % point over the CD rate or half a point over Libor.

Mr. Reagan's proposal of an additional \$13 billion in spending cuts and \$3 billion in increased revenues was "the minimum acceptable response." said a Wall Street economist

The administration raised its estimate of the budget deficit for fiscal 1982, which begins next Thursday, to \$43.1 billion from \$42.5 billion, but many analysts said the new figure still was considered too

On the trading floor, no industry sector was spared in the drop. In the credit markets, the long

Volcker Backs Budget Cuts, Reaffirms Tight Credit Stand

From Agency Dispatches serve Board Chairman Paul Volcker reassimmed Friday the Fed's commitment to a tight monetary policy and urged Congress to pass new budget cuts quickly

"What is required is action —

gress should rise to the challenge. Inflation will be "comfortably" below double-digit levels next year, Mr. Volcker predicted. But he cautioned that 1982 will be a "crucial" year in which "patternsetting" industries, from refinery workers to truckers and auto workers, will be bargaining for long-

with some of the biggest declines coming in oil, technology, railroad, mining and metal stocks.

government bond (13% 2011)

plummeted more than 3 points to

a record low 91.21 in early after-

noon and was still dropping.

Worse vet from a market view,

short-term prices were weakening

as large institutions liquidated po-

sitions longer than six months.

front has "not yet been confirmed by clearly visable and significant progress toward wage decelera-

WASHINGTON - Federal Re-

particularly action to reduce the deficit and move toward budgetary balance." Mr. Volcker told the National Press Club in commenting on President Reagan's economic speech Thursday night. "To procrastinate now would only be to amplify the pain later." he added. Mr. Volcker said the President had outlined some of the additional budget cuts that are needed to hold down spending and Con-

term contracts.

He said progress on the inflation

tion." The result, he said, is that "a kind of 'business as usual' artitude prevails, building past inflation

trends into future contracts. Government responsibility, he said, is "to conduct public policies in a way that encourages understanding of what is at stake," not to attempt to fight inflation by government fiat.

As to the Fed's tight money policy. Mr. Volcker said he believes "there is now ample evidence that we mean what we say, that the trend of monetary and credit growth is slowing, and that our purposes are clear in our actions.

He said the financial markets are "preoccupied with other concerns" including the level of government borrowing and long-term

"It would be fruitless and wrong to think those pressures can be relieved by simply pushing more money into the system than called for by our basic objectives," he

ALEXANDER FUND Societe Anonyme Luxembourg. 37, rue Notre-Dame

R.C. Luxembourg Nº B7635 Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the share-holders of Alexander Fund, a société anonyme organized under the laws of the Grand-Ducky of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the offices of Krediethank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, at 11.00 a.m., on October 6th, 1981, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. To hear the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory 2. To approve the balance sheet and profit and loss statement and allocate tion of results as at June 30, 1981.

3. To amortize the losses brought forward. To discharge the Directors and Statutory Auditor in respect of the fiscal

year ended June 30, 1981. To elect Directors and a Statutory Auditor. To approve the dissolution of the investment committee.

The conduct of the shareholders' meeting shall be governed by the quorums required by law. Resolutions at the shareholders' meeting shall be passed by a simple majority of those present and wring, except as otherwise required by law. Subject to the limitations imposed by law and the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any Meeting by proxy.

The Board of Directors

Today's Super Investment DEUTSCHE MARK—CHICAGO IMM

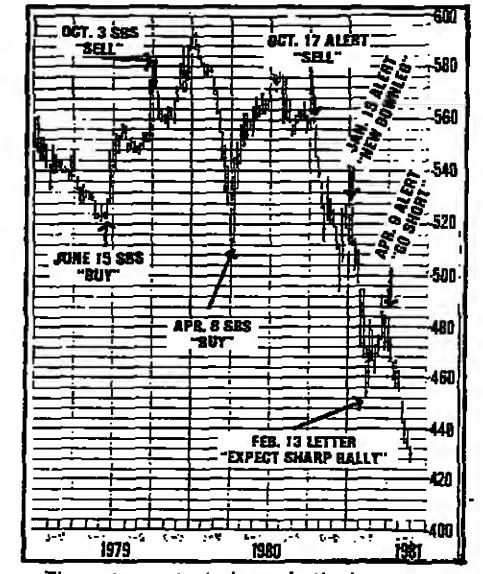
In the present investment and economic turmoil, an accurate and timely source of advice is indispensible for investors, business executives and bankers alike. The Wellington Letter has been that source for many investors.

For example, strength of the U.S. dollar this year has resulted in substantial losses for many investors and businesses. At the same time large profits were reaped by clients of THE WELLINGTON LETTER. Its author, internationally renowned investment analyst BERT DOHMEN-RAMIREZ, precisely forecast the strength in the Dollar at a time when the vast majority of investors, money managers and bankers were still very negative.

After the Reagan election, Mr. Dohmen-Ramirez forecast: "The \$ will be king of the currencies in 1981." He advised that the German Mark and Swiss Franc were "good long term short sales." in January 1981, despite the apparent strength in the British Pound and Japanese Yen. THE WEL-LINGTON LETTER advised SELLING BOTH vs. the dollar.

INVESTORS profited handsomely and BUSINESS EXECUTIVES literally saved their companies fortunes by hedging their foreign exchange risks according to these recommendations. THE WELLINGTON LETTER is equally

well-known for in-depth analysis of INTER-NATIONAL ECONOMIC TRENDS, the U.S. STOCK and BOND MARKETS, GOLD and SILVER, INTEREST RATES, and COMMODITY FUTURES. Its track record of clear, unhedged advice on how to profit from the forecasts is unsurpassed.



The extreme turbulence in the investment markets has been difficult for most investors. However, subscribers to THE WEL-LINGTON LETTER have not only been able to avoid the catastrophic losses suffered by many investors and businesses this year. but have profited substantially. THE WELLINGTON LETTER stands out

because it gives clear, precise and unnedged advice of what to do. BERT DOHMEN-RAMIREZ is available for consultation at the rate of \$1200 per hour, but you can get that same information for only \$282 per year!!

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management approved completion Telefonbau und Normalzeit and of negotiations on an agreement in of new cars. AEG's telecommunications and which Bosch would take a majority cable systems division are currentshare in Telefonbau und Nor-

similar losses for 1981.

ly operating at a profit. Telefonmalzeit a manufacturer of telebau und Normalzeit had 1980 phone equipment, as well as buyprofits of 68 million DM, while the ing a minority share of Olympia telecommunications division with Werke, the wholly-owned loss-1980 sales of between 700 million making office equipment compaand 800 million DM was also ny. In addition, an AEG spokes-"profitable." an AEG spokesman

million DM on sales of 15.1-billion

DM in 1980, and forecasts further

man said that the company intends to make its telecommunications and cable systems division a sep-Olympia Werke lost of an undisclosed amount in 1980 on sales of erate legal entity in which Bosch 1.024 billion DM, an Olympia spokesman said He expected the deal to be final-

AEG and Bosch spokesmen did not disclose what Bosch would pay for the acquisitions, but observers said that it probably would exceed the reported 300 million DM that

Standard Electrik offered for a similar arrangement. Bosch, with earnings of 176 mil-

auto electronics. However, around An AEG spokesman said that AEG had turned down an offer by 40 percent of the company's sales international Telephone & Teleare outside the automotive field, in graph, as represented by Standard consumer electronics, photo accessories, and electronic components. Electrik Lorenz, its West German unit for at least an interest in and the deal with AEG is seen as Telefonbau und Normalzeit. an effort to diversify away from the automotive sector, which has According to AEG sources, both been affected by lower production

Texaco Makes Oil Find In North Sea Property

United Press International WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. -- Texaco Inc. reported Friday two wells drilled in its wholly owned Tartan field in the British sector of the North Sea tested at rates ranging from nearly 6,500 barrels a day to

more than 11,500 barrels daily. Texaco's 15-16-11 well, drilled to 10,300 feet, flowed high-quality crude oil at the rate of 11,549 barrels a day. The second well - 15-16-T-13 — was drilled to a depth of 15,568 feet and produced 6,461 barrels of medium-quality crude in a final test. Texaco said.

CURRENCY RATES

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Frank		2.325	4.181		41.55	1.0	75 x	89.50 *	6.108 °	118.05	31.60 "
Londo		1.2895		4.1508	9.9675	213	00	4.6768	67.95	3.5198	73.046
Milan	~ 1.00	1,176.95	2.078.25	505.90	210.34	_		453.95	30.95	596.05	160.45
New Y	ork		1.7773	0.425	0.1796	0.08	49 -	0.3869	0.0255	0.5835	£137
Poris		5.5915	10.075	239.58			77 x	214-00 -	14,678 *	283.15 °	76.50 "
Zurich		1,974	3.5745	84.45	35.22	0.16	27	76.14	5.1707		26.995
ECU		T.8633	0.5945	2,4775	5.9465	1,251		2.7597	40.5543	2.0974	7,777
•				D	ollar V	alue	3				
ş Equiv.	Can	TESCY	Per U.S.S .	Equiv.	Corre	acy	Per U.S.S		s elv. Cer	rrency	Par U.S.S
1.147		ralian 5	0.8718	0.0755	(Stoell s	bekel	13.245	0.47	71 Stop	кароге \$	2.1225
0.0609		a schilling		0.0043	Japanes			1.05	A S. Afri	icen rend	0.9457
0.0243		fin. tranc		3.536	Kawaiti				114 5. Ko	Non won	686.30
0.8354		odion \$	1.197	0.4301	Moley. F	topoli	2.325	0.01	io4 Spont	sh peseta	95.79

general manager of the Milan branch of the Continental Bank. Security Pacific National Bank has appointed David Gradel and

Eirvin B. Knox has been named

Robert Oxenburgh as vice presidents in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. John S. Grayhas been named regional treasurer in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, for the American Express Company. He will be responsible for financing

foreign exchange, cash manage-

ment and corporate bank relations

within the region. He replaces

COMPANY.

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local. currencies unless otherwise indicated.

. Swire Properties ist Half Profits..... Per Share..... 0.332 0.219 1980per share results adjusted for a 1for-2 bonus issue in May, 1981.

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 25, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Brusse	US (a)	35,07	67.97	16.3315	6.82	1.2	45	14.010		[47]	3-636
Frank	fert	2,325	4.181	_	41.55	1.0	75 x	89.50 *	A.108 -	118.05 *	31.60
Londo		1.7895		4.1508	9.9675	213	00	4.6768	67.95	3.5798	73.04¢
MHan		1,176.95	2.078.25	505.90	210.34	_		453.95	30.95	596.05	160.45
New Y	ork		1,7773	0.425	0.1796	0.08	49 -	0.3869	0.0255	0.5835	Q 137
Paris		5.5915	10.075	239.58 -		4.	77 ×	214-00 -	14,478 *	283.15	76.50
Zerich		1.974	3.5745	8445	35.22	0.16	रर	76.14	5.1709	_	26.995
ECU		T.8633	0.5945	2,4775	5.9465	1,251.	51	2,7597	40.5543	2.0974	7,777
•				D	ollar V	alue	5				
ş Equiv.	Ca	TERCY	Per U.S.s	S Equiv.	Corre	acy	Per U.S.S	Eq.		rency	Pa U.S
1147	Aus	tralian 5	0.8718	0.0755	(Stoell 5	bekel	13.245	0.47	11 Slag	appre \$	212
10409		in schilling	16.40	0.0043	Japanes	e yeb	229.70	1.05	4 S. Afri	ices rend	0.945
10243		a fin. trace		3.536	Kerwaiti				14 5. Ko	ten woe	686.3
0.8354	Cor	adion \$	1.197	0.4301	Moley.r	treett	2.325	0.01	04 Spank	sb peseta	95.7
1.1367	Deal	sh krone	7.3125	0.1679	Norw, k		5,9525	0.17	84 Swedi	sh krona	5.602
			4 4376	A 1044	BALL -		0.00	A 22	42 To	learn C	27.0

0.6375 (a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (*) Units of 1,000.

Port. escude 65.024

Saudi riyai 3.419

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0.6435 That boht 0.2722 U.A.E. dirham

Rectification

Nationale-Nederlanden

To holders of warrants entitling to bearer depositary certificates representing shares in Nationale-Neder-

issued by Nationale-Nederlanden Finance Corporation (Curação) N.V., established at Willemstad (Curação), and b) the share issue by Nationale-Nederlander N.V. in

landen N.V. to make an interim dividend for 1981, at DFIs 3.40 per share, payable, to be taken up, at the option of the shareholder, either entirely in cash or DFIs 0.80 in cash and DFIs 0.25 nominal value in bearer depositary certificates out of tax-exempt share premium, the warrant exercise price for warrants issued in 1978 has been reduced from DFIs 111,60 to DFIs 111.41 per certificate as per 8 September 1981.

certificates representing shares in Nationale-Nederlanden N.V. obtainable per 1978 - warrant has been increased to 11.219819 shares as per 8 September (instead of 11.291819) For warrants issued in 1976 the warrant exercise

unchanged. Deift, September 2, 1981 The Executive Board

REPORT Hong Kong "

John E. Eyre.

landen N.V., established at Delft (Netherlands), and issued in conjunction with: a) the US \$30.000.000 8% debenture loan 1976

1978 with a nominal value of DFIs 13,077,700. As a result of the decision taken by Nationale-Neder-

In consequence of this reduction of the warrant exercise price the number of bearer depositary

price current since 30 May 1980 as well as the number of bearer depositary certificates representing shares in Nationale-Nederlanden N.V. obtainable, DFIs 98.20 and 12.219959 respectively, remain

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and the straight was a parameter of the contract of the contra

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 25 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street:

(Continued from Page 12) 3412 Sundatr 1014 Sundan 514 Sundat 1214 SuprVI 2614 SuprO a 1514 Suproca 1014 Suproca 1014 Suproca 1014 Suproca 1014 Suproca 1014 Suproca 25 Syproca 4814 Syntex 26 Sysco a 7.3 7 9.1 3.2 9 1.1 12

45% 17% Tasco
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18% 11½ Tawle n
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31½ 18% Trocer s
27% 19% Troce
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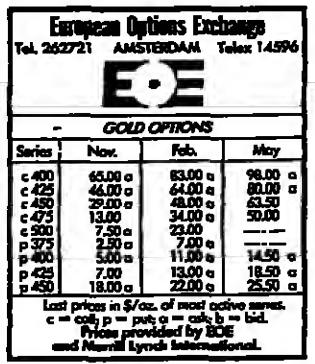
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Volkswagen **Amsterdam Paris** London Asp-Chs Index : \$2.50 Previous : \$2.60 Brussels Clese 1,080 139 1,286 N.A. 1,920 1,080 2,160 4,020 1,408 9,08 Boorse Index ; 181.47 Previous : 182.49 Frankfurt Zurich A.E.G.
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F.T. 30 Index : 474.78 Previous : 487.36

Milan

European Stock Markets

Sept. 25, 1981
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Closing Prices, Sept. 24, 1981

Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, Sept. 24, 1981

Canadian Indexes

Toronio : TSE 308 Index.

Tokyo Exchange 320 Mitsubi Chem. 987 Mitsubi Corp.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

164-44 11 76-12 16 11 74-11 16 154-154 27 12-25 16 18 -184 154-15% 3A. 17%-17% (1%-12% 11%-11% 15%-12% 26%-27% 17%-18% 15%-16 6A. 17%-17% 11%-12% 11%-11% 15%-15% 24%-25% 17 -17% 15%-16 17. 17%-17% 11%-11% 15%-10% 15%-15% 23%-23% 16 -16% 15 -15%

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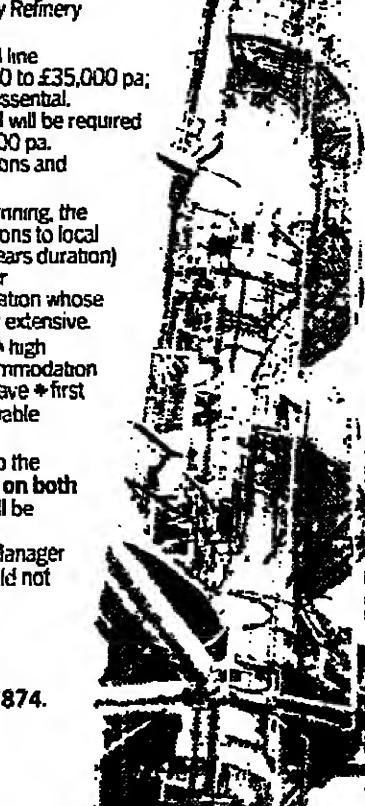
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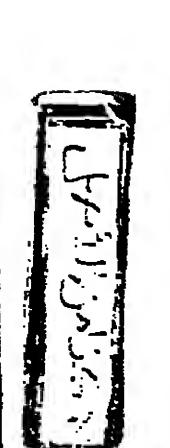
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the Director of Administration, Ministry of Petroleum & Minerals, P.O. Box 551, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.

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Interviews for selected candidates only will be held in London by a representative of the Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals, in late September, 1981.



2. 2

THE PARTY

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 25 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. 12 4.0 26 3 244 15 7.211 13 13% 13% 14 17 7.203 58 16% 015% 16 5 14 414 414 414 414 17 7 12% 12% 12% 3 83 1% 0 13% 13% 13% 4.2 6 10 13% 13% 13% 20 % 4% 3% 25 3 3 3 3.1 6 16 13 12% 13% 13 4.4 6 21 8% 9% 9% 9 7 31 12% 12% 12% 12% 12% 12% 534 234 Rabiin ,12 19 1314 Rekway 15 28 16 Repers ,12 544 212 PenceT 1344 714 Rassmr 3 134 ReyPim 15 1034 Rudick .564 414 214 RBW 1514 814 Rusel 5 .40 1114 814 Rykoti 8 .40 21 12 Rykond 11.72 A0 11 6 A0 4.4 6 .72 5.9 7 - 5-5-5 40 3.4 11 30 2.8 7 IP ABA 1 - 3V2 AIC Ph .12b 1 ATI 1 AZL 1 AZL pf .48 1 1 1 1 ACM PT 8 4¼ Vailes 18% 13% ValyRs n1. 17¼ 10 Valmec 16% 8 Valspar .5. 27 21% Vrbim n 20½ 14 VIAmC Jeb 35½ 10 VIRsh n.15% 19 13½ Verna 21½ 10% Vernil s .10 6½ J% Verlie .15 4% 2½ Vialech 8 10 Vicon s 2½ Vinige 4½ Virco .221 4% Virco .221 4% Vishay .601 7. 7% Vuiccp .28 2.7 84 44 EAC 19 64 EECO 5 204 13 Estaco 1 21 114 EDO 4 84 24 EIAOdO 46 247 EKAM 1 14 64 Empkin 1 144 64 Empkin 1 234 128 Empyrs 47 2 Ero Ind 294 108 Espay 244 154 Estaro 154 94 Evenar 15 9 Everj A 418 174 Exetto 9 44 Exasy 12 11/2 7/2 Lydoll .70 12/4 6/2 Lynchc .40e 17/2 11/4 MCO Md 14/2 444 MCO Rs 644 A46 MPO .50e 2679 11/4 MSI D1 .40 15/5 746 MacAnf 876 378 Macrod 1674 13/4 MePS 1.92 15 11/4 Mnpood 27.16 4/4 Mnpood 27.16 4/4 Marning 15/4 7/4 Marning 15/4 12/4 Marning 18/4 4/4 Moulte .20 13/4 4/4 Moulte .20 13/4 4/4 Moulte .20 13/4 4/4 Moulte .20 13/4 14/4 Mellag .92 18/4 11/4 Media ... 13/4 9/4 Menan 3 .24 14/4 Melco 1.08 15/4 16/4 Mercol .25 15/4 6/4 Melcol .25 15/4 6/4 Melcol .25 15/4 6/4 Melcol .20 15/4 6/4 Miller H 6/4 6/4 Miller H 6 344 614 774 434 634 1044 7.9 13 47 5.1 6 11 2.0 4 37 5.0 14 15 2.7 4 3 ## WTC 2% Wodell JOM Walbor 40 1 20% Walco 80% 3 1% 4% Wolles 32 1% 24 Wang 8 .17 S% 22% Wang C 02 3% 6 Words 9.12 5% 7% WrnC wt 2% 1% WshHm 1% 19% WshPst 50 19% 12 WRIT 5 1 13% 7 Walsco 30 38% 14% Winird 8 32 5% 3 Welman 10e 22% 10% WeldT 5 .30 9% 6% Wellco 30 10% 7% Wesco 30 10% 7% Wesco 30 10% 7% Wesco 30 10% 7% Wesco 30 10% 7% Wellco 30 10% 7% Wesco 46 30% 1% William 9,70 21% 9% William 9,70 21% 1% William 8 21% 15% Wincorp 40 14% 8% Winkim 50 3 2 WolfHB 9% 6% Wdsirm 40 13% 8% Wkwear 48 15% 6% WwEn 5 34% 19% Wrathr 60 15% 6% WwEn 5 36% 19% Wrathr 65 36% 2% Wrghi 8 21 16% WymBn 80% 34 FG1 .05e 12% FPA s .40 21% FR Lind 7% Fobind .50 12% Fairto n .24 24% Follow 2 24% Follow 10 13% Fingen .10 13% Fingen .10 13% Fingen .10 13% Fitcher .77 17% FtCons la 11 Fishsh 31% Fisher .77 17% Fitcher .77 17% Fitcher .77 17% Fitcher .70 19 FlukeJ 1.141 3 Foodem .25e 13% Forst .18 13% Forst .18 13% Forst .30 13% Franc s 1 33 134 Moviel 334 134 Nardo 20 147 936 NtGsO 400 284 1476 NtKiney 1476 572 NIPaint 74 476 NISITOR 770 372 Netsla 441 614 372 Nestla 156 334 2146 NHamp 80 234 172 NAXAR 36 1272 NAXAR 36 1272 NPINT 1.10 1374 7 Newbe 36r 1972 1172 Newcr 3 52 15 472 Newcr 3 52 16 5 70 Newcr 3 52 17 Newcr 3 52 17 Newcr 3 52 17 Newcr 3 52 17 Newcr 3 52 18 472 Newcr 3 52 18 472 Newcr 3 52 19 5 7 Newcr 3 52 19 7 Newcr 3 52 10 181/2 14 Xoli n 82 60 151/2 d137/2 20 101/2 YonkO n 14 14 141/4 14 191/2 74 Zimmer 36 3.0 7 73 131/2 12 7 22 616 516 619+ 16 31/4 GIEXPI 21/2 GRI 37/6 GTi .12e 33/6 GGIV O II 13/6 GGIV O II 14/6 GGIMS 31 13/2 GEMCO II 14/6 GEMS 31 13/2 GEMCO II 15/6 GGIMT II 15/6 GIMT II 15 U.S. COMMODITY PRICES Open High Low Settle Chg. 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SOYBEAN MEAL 100 fons : dollars per lan Oct 184.80 185.20 181.00 181.90 — Dec 191.90 192.50 187.90 188.70 — Jun 196.00 196.20 192.20 192.90 — Aug 202.80 203.00 199.30 199.90 — May 209.30 209.30 205.50 206.50 — Jul 214.00 214.00 211.50 212.80 — Aug 216.00 216.00 216.00 218.00 — Sep 217.00 218.00 216.00 218.00 — Oct 714.00 218.00 216.00 218.00 — Oct 714.00 218.00 220.00 220.50 — Prev. sales 18.558. 1042.0 1042.0 1004.0 1004.0 1055.0 1070.0 1033.0 1033.0 1090.0 1095.0 1042.0 1042.0 1091.0 1165.0 1165.0 1120.0 1120.0 1149.0 1179.0 55-19 —1-9 55-20 —1-7 55-21 —1-9 55-22 —1-9 55-23 —1-9 55-24 —1-9 55-25 —1-9 55-28 —1-9 55-26 —1-9 7.41 7.41 7.31 7.32 —.07 7.44 7.44 7.35 7.36 —.09 7.49 7.49 7.40\2 7.40\2 —.08\2 7.55 7.56 7.47\2 7.49 —.06\2 7.70\2 7.70\2 7.65\2 —.06\2 Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec Mar Jun Dec Mar Apr 1042.0 1042.0 1004.0 Jun 1055.0 1070.0 1033.0 Aug 1090.0 1095.0 1042.0 Oct Pec 1165.0 1165.0 1165.0 1120.0 Feb Apr Jun Aug Oct Prev. spies 2,515. Prev day's open int 17.415.eft 2,160. Sept. 25, 1981 18 15 9 70 3.7 9 22 2.8 22 29 1.1 286 21 197 2.4 7 106 4.2 49 264 ##EAT \$.666 bu minimum; dollars per bushel Dec 4.77 4.27% 4.22% 4.24% — 03% May 4.51% 4.51% 4.54 4.56 — 03% July 4.56 4.56% 4.50% 4.52% — 0.5% Sep 4.65% 4.65% 4.51% 4.62% — 0.5% Dec 4.76 4.76 4.77 Prev. sales 14.761. Prev day's open int 63.789, up 488. 1209.5 1240.0 1271.5 7 OEA 20e 164: Oukwd .12b 44: Oh5eal 5 94: Ollaind .40 40 Oakiep .28i 124: OrioleH 1b 47: Orrox 10 OSulvn 5.60 37: OxirdFi .611 57: OzarkA .10e 14% 17% 8½ 12½ 40% 58 troy ez.; dellers per troy ez. Sep 390.00 390.00 390.00 390.00 -32.00 Oct 423.00 444.50 393.00 -30.00 Jan 438.00 445.50 407.20 445.50 +8.30 Apr 454.00 461.50 423.20 453.20 Jul 477.50 477.50 439.20 -30.00 Oct 485.00 485.00 455.20 455.20 -29.70 Sep 390.00 390.00 390.00 390.00 Oct 423.00 444.50 393.6 Jun 438.00 445.50 407.2 Apr 454.00 461.50 423.2 Jul 477.50 477.50 439.2 Oct 485.00 485.00 485.00 455.2 Prev. sales 4,179. Jul 214.00 214.00 211.50 Aug 216.00 216.00 214.00 Sep 217.00 218.00 217.00 Oct 216.00 218.00 216.00 Dec 220.00 224.00 220.00 Prev, sales 18.558. Prev day's open int 48.670, up 610. SOY BEAN OIL 40.000 lbs; dollars per 100 lbs. CORN 5.009 be minimum; dollars per bushel Dec 287/2 290'2 284*4 287 — 077/2 Mar 307/4 108 3.04 104/4 — .03 May 116/4 118 113/4 114 — 03/4 Jul 324 J25/4 320/2 321 — 02/4 Sep 327/2 328 123/4 J24 — .02/4 Dec 3.00 321 126/4 326/4 — .02/4 50Y BEAN OIL 60,000 lbs; dollars per 100 lbs. Oct 28.17 20.22 20.05 20.14 Dec 21.10 21.12 20.90 20.98 Jan 21.52 21.54 21.35 21.40 Mar 22.35 22.35 22.12 22.23 May 22.81 22.90 22.70 22.72 Jul 22.40 21.40 21.25 21.28 Aug 22.40 21.40 21.25 21.28 See 21.50 21.50 21.50 Oct 21.70 21.70 21.55 23.55 Dec 21.90 21.95 21.90 21.90 Prev. sales 10,200 GOLD 180 trey oz.; dollars per frey oz. Sep 430 00 430.00 430.00 429.70 —17.50 Oct 447.00 451.70 426.00 429.70 —17.60 Feb 401.00 464.20 435.00 434.90 —24.60 Feb 474.00 476.50 447.00 453.40 —18.20 Apr 486.00 491.00 461.50 466.60 —18.40 Jun 498.00 500.00 474.00 478.00 —18.60 Aug 515.00 516.00 484.50 490.40 —18.80 Oct 532.00 527.90 507.00 503.00 —19.00 Dec 536.00 539.00 515.90 —19.10 Feb 549.00 549.50 530.00 528.80 —19.20 Apr 561.00 563.00 563.00 541.90 —19.30 Jun Prev. sales 51.715. Dec 3.30 3.31 1.26-2 3 Prev. sales 12.028. Prev day's open int 126,783, up 2,280. 18 18 PGEpfA 1.50 11 84 PGEpfB 1.37 1012 740 PGEpfD 1.25 1044 744 PGEpfD 1.25 2946 2544 PGEpfD 1.25 2946 2544 PGEpfY 3.20 2244 16 PGEpfW 2.57 1812 1244 PGEpfY 2.32 1946 1544 PGEpfS 2.42 2012 16 PGEpfS 2.42 2012 16 PGEpfB 2.37 1714 1212 PGEpfB 3.37 1715 1346 PGEPFB 3.40 2874 POCTPLD 5 2874 128 POCTPLD 5 2874 128 POCTPLD 5 2874 128 POCTPLD 6 2874 128 POCTPLD 6 2874 128 POCTPLD 6 2874 128 POCTPLD 6 2874 128 POCTPLD 1.50 1014 0.44 PGEPBOV 1.40 1014 0.45 PGEPBOV 1.20 1014 0.45 PGEPBOV 1.20 1014 0.45 PGEPBOV 1.20 1014 0.45 PGEPBOV 1.20 1015 1.45 PGEPBOV 1.20 1016 0.45 PGEPBOV 1.20 1017 1.20 1018 1.2 10km he 9ve 8km he 180 trey oz.; dollars per trey oz. Sep 430 00 430.00 430.00 4 Oct 447.00 451.70 426.00 4 Hov 401.00 464.20 435.00 4 Feb 474.00 476.50 447.00 4 Apr 486.00 491.00 461.50 4 Jun 498.00 500.00 474.00 4 AUS 515.00 516.00 484.50 4 Oct 537.00 527.90 507.00 5 Dec 536.00 539.00 519.00 5 Feb 549.00 549.50 530.00 5 Jun Prev. sales 51,715. Prev doy's open int 198.560. off 3.724. A C5 Grp 4 CoesNJ n 14 CoesNJ wt 14 CoesleA 4 ColPC s 1 1 Comeo s 20 14 Comenl 15 Comenl 16 ComeR 9 16 Coddor 9 65 17 CoesleA 18 Coessa May 22.82 22.90 22.35 22.1 May 22.82 22.90 22.3 22.90 22.3 22.90 22.3 22.90 22.3 22.40 22.3 22.40 22.4 SOY BE ANS 5,800 by minimum; dollars per beshel Nov 6,5672 6,5572 6,44% 6,46% -- 08 Jgn 6,77 6,7772 6,66% 6,68% -- 08% Mgr 7,00 7,0172 6,90 6,92 -- ,08% Mgy 7,2272 7,2272 7,12 7,13 -- ,0972 22% 13% Giletr 19% 12% HMG .600 8% 4% Hampto .67t 24% 14% Hanted 1.20 9% 4% Harvey 17 7% Hosbro .15r 12% 8% Hosling .400 9 3% Hawala 33% 8% HithCh 5 9% 7 HelthM .60 9% 4 HelthM .60 9% 4 HelthM .60 15% 8% HelthM .60 15% 8% HelthM .60 20% 7% Heldr n 16% 5% HershO 20% 7% Highid 12% 9 Hipton 5 3% 1% Holman 5% 5% Hirav 19% 9 Hipton 5 3% 1% Holman 5% 20 Hing 9 n2.20 19% 8 Holman 5% 20 Hing 9 n2.20 19% 8 HollyCp 19% 14 Harmi .92 22% 8 HornHrd 30% 24% Hotelin 2.80 3% Howell 25% 16% Hubia \$1.08 24% 16% Hubia \$1.08 24% 16% Hubia \$2.08 25% 15% Hubia \$2.08 26% 15% Hubia \$2.08 **New York Futures** OATS 5.000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel Dec 1.97 1.97% 1.93% 1.96% —.00% Apr 1.90% 1.90% 1.86% 1.90 —.00% May 1.86% 1.86% 1.83 1.84% —.01% Jul 1.80 1.80 1.79% 1.80 —.01% Sep 1.80 1.80 1.79% 1.79% —.00% International Monetary A COPIES .20 Is Coresso A Coroen 1.44 A Coroe pf 5 Is Corrold .07e Is CostAM 1b A CostAM 1b Market MAINE POTATOES S0,000 lbs.; cents per lb. Nov 7.30 Jul 1.80 1.80 1.71 Sep 1.80 1.80 1.71 Prev. soles 1,224. Prev doy's open ini 5.427, up 42. SQUOR IDS.; CERTS PET IB. NOV 7.30 7.31 7.21 7.22 —.13 Feb 8.30 —.13 Mar 8.56 8.90 8.41 8.70 —.25 Apr 10.33 10.34 10.01 10.07 —.31 Est. sales 1.257, Prev. sales 366. Prev day's poen int 5.507, up 93. \$ per pound; 1 point equals \$0,0001 Dec 1,740 1,8038 1,7720 1,7735 —215 Mar 1,8050 1,8460 1,7825 1,7830 —215 Jun 1,7910 —215 Prav. sales \$291. Prev day's open int 13,447, up 1,734. Friday's CATTLE 46,000 lbs.; cents per lb. Oct 66,50 66,52 65,22 65,27 Dec 67,45 67,70 66,40 66,40 Feb 65,50 65,50 64,17 64,22 Jun 66,25 65,75 64,70 64,80 Oct 64,55 64,55 64,55 64,50 63,80 Prev. sales 20,735. New Highs and Lows 746— Va 746— Va 1076—1Va 17 Va— Va 13 — 34 21 — Va 22 — 1Va 705— Va 876— Va COFFEE C 37.580 Rbs.; cents per lb. Dec 130.00 132.50 129.55 131.46 +7.17 Mar 123.50 123.50 123.50 123.50 +4.00 May 122.94 122.94 122.94 122.94 +4.00 Jul 122.20 122.20 122.20 122.20 +4.00 Sep 122.80 122.80 122.80 122.80 +4.00 Dec 121.28 121.28 121.25 121.25 +4.00 Prev. sales 3.222. Prev day's open int 9.119. elf 49. SUGAR-WORLD 11 112.000 Rbs.; cents per lb. Oct 11.80 12.05 11.80 11.98 +.23 Jan 12.38 12.38 12.38 12.30 -.06 Mar 13.05 13.15 12.80 13.01 -.04 Mar 13.05 13.15 12.80 13.01 -.04 Mar 13.05 13.15 13.85 13.63 -.01 Sep 13.90 13.90 13.55 13.89 -.01 Sep 13.90 13.90 13.55 13.89 -.01 Oct 14.00 14.13 13.85 14.11 +.02 Prev. saics 14.960. Prev day's open int 56.028, off 1.533. COCOA COFFEEC Apr 65.50 65.50 64.17 Jun 66.25 66.25 85.02 Aug 65.75 65.75 64.70 Oct 64.55 64.55 63.90 Prev. sales 20.735. Prev day's open ini 53,254 off 2,656. CANADIAN DOLLAR Selle Latz NEW LOWS-496 FEEDER CATTLE GATX CD GCACOPS GEOININ AARCP 67,12 67.12 66.17 66.17 —1.50 68.95 68.95 67.90 67.80 —1.50 68.85 68.85 67.90 67.50 —1.35 68.25 68.40 67.30 67.45 —1.20 68.50 68.50 67.50 67.50 —1.40 68.25 68.40 67.40 67.45 —1.45 69.40 Nov Jan Mar Apr May Aug Prev. sales 3.111. FRENCH FRANC s per franc; I point equals 50.80001 Dec .17700 .17700 .17700 .17700 +50 Mar .17200 .17420 .17200 .17420 —80 Junt .17500 Prev. sales 7. Prev day's open int 146, up 3. Galvst Hau Geico Cp GenAmoll GnDate n GnDv nam GnDv n 425pf Gen Elec GenMai 5pf Gen Refrac k CliyGos 2 Clabir I 4 Clarmi ClarkC PeiRes 1.75pl Abbilbs s Agrie Clev Alleen Inc Alran Fri Akzona AlMogna n Pfizer PhibroCp n Pimey B 212pt lassey Ltd PnsumoCp Polarold PopeTalbt Alaskaini Albanyini AlcanAlum Prev day's open int 13.004, off 100. 347 975 d 842 834—146 1-1-1 2.0 7 10 975 945 945 975 + 36 12. 6 48 1945 19 10 10 — 16 2.4 8 191 1046 10 10 — 16 2.0 5 8 1446 1446 1446—36 11. 7 12 1246 1246 1246—36 11. 7 12 1246 1246 1246—46 12.34 5 434 434 434—46 14. 8 118 13-16 146 13-16 306 2246 62045 21346—146 17 50 476 446 4366—166 2.3 7 15 1746 17 1746 + 36 87 246 6 245 245 446 2.3 344 344 344 46 2.5 7 546 6 342 746—1 2.5 7 546 6 444 446—46 1.8 5 8 9 834 9 + 46 **GERMAN MARK** 12% 5% ICH 2 26% 17 ICM 2.2% 11% 5 IFS ind 2 21% 14% PMC .24 15% 11% PRT Pr 1.40 9% 4% IMPCh .59e 21-16 1% IMPGP .17e 39% 22% IMPGII g1.40 5% 1% Infight 35% 16 Instrum .40 12% 2% Instsy 5 11 3 Insty pi.201 21% 8% IMPChy g .40 10 5 Introle n 25% 8% Introle n \$ per mark; 1 point equals 58.0801 Dec A333 A361 A32 A400 A422 A38 Jun A444 A479 A44 Sep Prev. sales 5.986. Prev day's open ini 12.375, up 134. Gen5ignat GaPacil GaPac piB GaPw 25601 A333 A361 A320 A325 —54 A400 A422 A363 A386 —54 A444 A479 A444 A438 —52 A503 —17 -150 -150 -150 -150 -167 --92 -150 -150 -1.15 PrimeMai Prod Rsh PSNH 17pf Puer R Cem QuaO 9.56pf Quai 51011 RBInd RCA 2 ComdrC 3½ Cempo 4½ CempuD 19¼ CmpCa Allied Corp COCOA 10 metric tons; s per fon Dec 2106 2188 2104 2172 +69 2 Mar 2206 2285 2205 2247 +64 Address 2250 2323 2222 2323 +75 2 Jul 2300 2342 2300 2389 +70 COCOA Americe Cp Ameritess Amair 2 18pf Ambrd 275pf ACenit rst Gerbersci GiddLews Gleasn Wrs Global Mars GoldNuget Glowsi Ens Goodrich Grace Co 10 metric tons; s per ron Dec 2106 2166 210 Mgr 2206 2285 220 Mgv 2250 2323 222 Jul 2300 2342 230 Sep Prev. soles 4.081. Prev day's open ini 16,580. up 207. JAPANESE YEN \$ per yen; 1 point equals \$8,000001 Dec 004450 .00450 .004628 .004632 —50 Mar 004558 .004558 .004530 .004531 —56 } Am Hosell LUMBER 130,000 bd. ft.; 5 per 1,000 bd. ft. Nov 140.50 141.90 136.30 135.30 —5.00 Jon 150.50 152.40 145.70 145.70 —5.00 Mar 165.50 165.70 159.30 159.30 —5.00 Mar 171.20 171.40 164.40 —4.80 Jul 176.50 176.50 172.00 172.20 —4.80 Jul 176.50 176.50 172.00 172.20 —4.80 Vov 181.50 —4.00 ep 182.40 182.40 179.00 179.10 —2.90 sl. sales 2.578. Prev. sales 3,025. ev dov's open int 7,831 — 316. AMIINC Prev. soles J. Pet AmNot Res AmSLFig AmShipB s AmSlond Prev doy's open int 9,377, atf 509. Raybesics Raymodint GriLokeini Ginor Nek Amwatr ptA Amree Core AmsouBce n 1914 Preside 24a Preside 24a Preside 2014 Precide 1314 Provide 1114 Pullet 74a Punto G 1012 Punto p Prev day's open int 11,069, off 455. Amsted RepublicCi RepublicCi Prev day's open ini 9,810. up 29. ST. BILLS \$1 million; pts of 100 pct. Dec 85.90 B5.96 B5.29 Mar 86.22 B6.25 B5.63 Jun 86.39 86.41 B5.87 Dec 86.44 86.46 86.02 Mar 86.11 86.11 86.11 Jun 86.47 86.47 86.12 Sep 86.43 86.44 85.97 Prev. Sales 19.374. Prav day's open int 33.607. off 600. Market Summary Armodine pl Aro Corp Asoreo Inc Ashio pl Ashio pl AssdD g pf AliRichild RichVick Rig Crande RigGran of NYSE Most Actives High Voll Hillon Hil Holly Sug Honeywell Host Inf Hough! Miff Housin! a.25pt HowellCp HowellPhr HudsBMn g HughesT! s IUInt Ca IUInt 1.3apt Idea! Basic ImoCpArn INCOLit Ing Rand IngRand pf Inland 5!! Insilco Corp Integrt Res Inter Reg n AllosCp Avco Corp Avon Prod 55-14 —1-9 55-15 —1-9 55-17 —1-9 55-18 —1-9 IBM Mobil s Teageo Inc Buringt Ind Schlumbra s GenTel&El SouColEd GoldNugel Sony Corp Cilicorp Occident Pet CiliesSvce A Rediaw A Rilinmi of Star RetgTr 114 RegalB 512 RepGyp 1416 Resrt A 2 Resrt W 1714 Resrt B Bakerinii BankerTr pf BankerTr pf BankerTr pf BankerTr pf BankerTr pf BasicResNY BauschLb BaySig Gas Beckman Becton Dick Beker ind Beil Hawell Bemis Ca Benguel B Beth Sleel Black Deck Blue Bell Babble Brks Balse Casca Brit Pel BrockwayGis Bwn Sharpe Burinih Burrghs Bullerini Bulles Gas CBiling CNA Fini 84 JW ResiAsc 94 24 ResiAsc 9 4 RibielP JIM 15% RichTC 32 20W RchTC pt 34% 254 RioAig 9 7% 3% Robnich 4 L5B 3% LaBara 5% LaMaur 15 Lakes Ini Rectifini North liek Coro Jelf Pilot Jewelcor Johns Many JhnWny 5,40of JohnsnCn Josiens S JoyMig S KaisrAlym KaisCemt Falle Lod Floating Rate Notes Copper cuthodes 948.00 948.50 978.00 978.50 Shell tras ShrwinWm ! Simm Prec Smith AO Smithin!! SouJer Ind Southdwn s Sou Pac Sou UnCo 3 months Selected Over-the-Counter Tin: spot Closing prices, Sept. 25, 1981 J months Dow Jones Averages Sovunco Specina Phys SperryCp SidOliCh SiPocCp Siander Sieri Drug Stone Web s Sincer Bras Sullair Cp s Sun Bink Fia n Sun Elec Sun Comp Sun Somp Sun Shan Ketyind of B Neuf Broad Kellosp Co KenolCp Viddoinc Kidde or B Close 824.01 335.48 102.21 320.59 Daythai object of the property Cenies Cora Cenvilliny Champ Int 3,070,00 3,075,00 3,070,00 3,080,00 AELIND AFAPIDI AVMCP ACGURGY ADDISNW ADVRISS AHBSh 3 AlexAlex Alicolinc Allex Amorex Afficers Amorex Afficers Amorex Afficers Angline Accurat Angline Accurat Angline Accurat Angline Boliv Bonghe Bongh Dow Jones Bond Averages London Commodities (Prices in sterting per metric ron) (Gasoli in U.S. dollars per metric ton) iunastrona iunshMn iwank Inc IRECorp Ialley Ind IelecomCp Ienneca Iesoro Pel Iesoro Pel Iesoro Inc Ievos Inst ThermaEle Cash Prices Standard & Poors Oct 176.00 168.00 172.00 Jun 177.50 173.00 173.00 Mar 187.00 179.50 181.30 May 190.50 183.75 184.75 Aug 190.50 187.00 188.50 Oct 193.50 190.00 191.75 Jun N.T. N.T. 192.00 5.382 iets of 50 tons. LOULD EXP MCAINC Madisn Fo Composite industrials Utilities Finance Transp. MarkCirl's MarkCirl's Marsh Field Marsh M MassevF Mailel inc Mailel wt Mailel 250pt McDonn Dg McDonn Dg ThermoElect Tiger ini Tokneim s ToscoCp ToscoCp **NYSE Index** 0.42 10256 8.4797 0.3647 21.10 698.75 Cook Unit Coop in evel Cardura Cp Carraga W Carraga W Carraga B Cowles Cam Crane Ca Tricos Trinity Tyco Lobs UMC Ind UNCRes Union Corp Union Elec UnEl 2720f UnPacCp Unil Brands 1.080 1.050 1.060 1.105 1.072 1.084 1.105 1.072 1.084 1.107 1.070 1.086 1.096 1.062 1.08 1.091 1.064 1.0 7 1.093 1.063 1 200 1.080 1.068 7,163 lots of 5 fons. GASOIL Sep N.T. N.* Oct 304.50 307 Nov 308.75 37 Dec 312.00 Jon 314.50 Jon 314.50 Jon 317.* — 159 Apr N Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. CrwnZelcy pl DMGInc Danlelind s DeereCo Dellona Cp Desolo Inc DelE 275ø1B **Commodity Indexes** Buy Sales "Short 107,208 235,167 1,955 5ept. 22. 131,244 257,507 3,235 5ept. 22. 139,250 266,698 1,503 5ept. 21. 130,029 315,701 2,236 5ept. 18. 122,771 250,704 2,221 "These latais are included in the sales figures. Sept. 25, 1981 Previous 1,0\8.10 f 1,647.60 350.06 367.56 Trade Develop & 86 That Farmers 7/4-84 UBAF 674-82 UBAF 7/4-82 Union Finland 6/7-82 Union Norway 6-89 United O'seas 6-83 United O'seas 6-83 United O'seas 6-83 United O'seas 6-83 United O'seas 6-89 Uraulio Intl 6-86 Viscara 7/4-81 WIL Givn's 8k 6/7-86 WIL Givn's 8k 6/7-86 WIL Givn's 8k 6/7-86 Zentralspark, 5/4-91 12-23 98% 12-8 99% 12-8 99% 12-8 99% 10-22 99% 1-8 98% 11-30 99% 12-11 100 9-30 99 12-23 99 12-23 99 11-12 100% 2-26 100% 1-11 98% 1044 444 1018 317 344 114 11 12 18 317 344 14 15 18 317 344 14 15 18 317 344 14 15 18 317 344 14 15 18 317 344 14 15 18 317 344 14 15 18 317 344 14 15 18 317 344 14 15 18 317 344 14 15 16 17 34 14 14 15 16 17 34 16 17 34 16 17 34 17 3 Matclub Mueller Norrecos Notos Nocotos Nocotos Nocotos Nocotos Nocotos Nocotos Notos Nocotos Notos Not Monorch MoniPak II MoniPak II MoniPak II Monormens n Morenens n Mo UnPork Min US&FonSec USAir Unit Tech UnIt Tech UnIt Tech UnIt Tech Unit Tech Uplohn Co Voloro Inc Veco Vendo Co Vornodo Inc Wall Comb Wall Comb Wash Noti's Wash N FrankEl FrankEl FrankEl FrankEl FrankIm GnirHB Gnoves Gnoves GreenAl Hardwka H DetE 15.8801J Diom ini DiomShm DowChem DrovoCp s Dress Ind DynoCp Am EvalePch EvaleP BetzLob BevAdt BevAdt BibbCo BirdSon BirtSon BirtSon BirtSon BirtSon BirtSon BirtSon BirtSon BirtSon Control C Tiprory Tomicit Toyota TricoPd TricoPd TroyGoh TysonFd UnMcGil USEnr USSur USTrck UVaBsh UnvEng UpPonP VaoiR Validits VanDus Velcrost VideoCp VaNBsh WshEnr Weldma WellGas WDeep WGeors WHold WinMig WmorC WiserD WoodLal WrightW ZionUts 15 3/16 10-1 19 15/14 2-9 1812 1-13 19 15/14 1-30 19 3/16 11-30 19 3/16 11-30 18 13/16 12-10 18 13/16 12-2 19 16 13/16 12-2 19 16 13/16 12-17 18 16 13/16 12-17 18 16 13/16 11-5 18 16 13/16 11-5 18 16 13/16 11-5 18 16 13/16 11-5 18 16 13/16 11-5 18 16 13/16 11-5 18 16 11-1 17 17 18 16-15 16 15/16 11-5 16 15/16 11-5 17 1/16 11-5 16 15/16 11-1 17 17 16 11-1 501L N.T. N.T. 299.25 302.50 297.00 302.00 304.50 203.25 302.50 303.50 303.00 302.25 308.75 306.75 306.75 307.00 307.25 307.50 312.00 310.00 309.75 310.00 310.00 310.25 314.50 313.00 312.75 313.00 313.00 313.25 316.75 315.75 315.50 315.75 315.00 315.50 317.75 317.75 317.50 318.00 317.50 318.00 N.T. N.T. 319.50 320.00 319.50 320.00 N.T. N.T. 319.50 320.00 319.50 320.00 321.50 321.25 321.00 321.50 321.00 322.00 Dividends Sales Clase Chg. 5.400 10 -156 4.300 744 - 46 6.400 744 - 14 4.300 1515 -146 4.700 1734 -114 1.200 1234 - 12 2.500 1134 -346 1.700 17 -3 5.400 234 1.800 1947 +134 835,400 384,300 306,600 164,300 154,700 151,200 122,500 178,700 115,400 111,800 DomePtri s RongerOll DelhiOll GulfCan s HouOllTr MigeGih in SundanceO FelmniOll TubosMes s IniControl s Paris Commodities 81d Askd 96V2 97V2 95 99 99 100 96V2 99V2 96V2 99V2 96V2 96V2 100V4 96V2 100V4 100V4 9784 100V4 9784 100V4 97V2 99V4 99V2 99V4 99V2 99V4 99V4 Isseer-Min sph-Mat. Alfo 15-88 C.F.De Electr.54-88 Expetrol 7-86 IC Industries 1991 IHI 54-85 C. Itah 5'4-87 Thailand 7-84 Philippines 6/2-86 Sumi Heavy 5/2-84 Sweden 9lock-91 Softer 8-81 Toxos Airlines 7-86 TVO 9lock-91 Offshare Min, 1986 Private I.C.Asia 7-86 Permex 7-84 Permex 6-88/91 Tubod Maxico 1989 Vitro 1988/71 I Figures in French trancs per metric ton) Sept. 25, 1981 High Law Close Ch Close (Bid-Asked) Rec. 10-7 Today Prev. AMEX Mationw Clase Close 8.44 \$132 90 229 8.47 2.03 591 324 7.28 2.46 114 222 825 775 Pay. 10-20 Company RB Industries SUGAR Nov Dec Mar May Jly Aug Oct Nov 1,750 1,775 1,783 1,790 1,870 1,874 1,910 1,920 1,920 1,960 1,940 1,960 1,945 1,990 2,945 1,995 eress: 7,786 N.T 1.815 1.875 1.920 N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T 1.770 1.850 1.915 N.T. N.T. N.T. Open + 38 - 7 - 10 - 10 - 20 - 20 Per. Amril Pay. Rec. Q 32½ 12·10 11·10 Q .16 11·12 10·14 At .15 10·16 10·7 Q .06 10·15 10·16 Q .15 11·4 10·16 Q .15 11·4 10·16 Q .15 11·1 10·9 Q .18 12·4 11·2 Q .06½ 10·9 9·29 Q .15 11·16 10·26 Q .05 11·17 11·13 Q .50 10·28 10·5 ; Q-Querterly; S-Semi-An-Company Donnison Mig Graco Incorp INA Investment Inexco Oli Wetromodio Inc Outlet Ca Pub Serv Colorado Roiston Purina Raymond Industries Rexham Corp SCA Service Utd Va Bonkshares Sifco Ingustries Texas Instruments A-Angual; M-Manthly; apai Volume (in millions) Advanced Volume Up (millions) Declined Volume Down (millions) Unchanged Total Issues New highs New lows SEP Dec Mor May Jly Sep Dec 8 lois o 1,250 N.T. N.T 1,285 1,225 N.T. N.T. 1,250 N.T. N.T. 1,285 1,205 N.T. N.T. 1.180 1.290 1.325 1.346 1.360 1.375 1.385 - 20 Unch + 15 + 21 + 20 + 15 + 15 1,295 1,325 1,347 1,379 1,370 1,410

Close 27676

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

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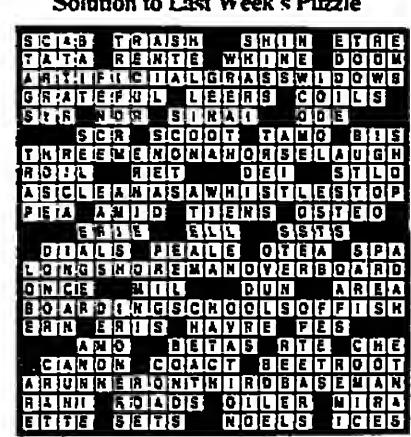
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W.H. AUDEN. A Biography

By Humphrey Carpenter. (Illustrated). 495 pp. \$15.95. Houghton Mifflin & Co., 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. 02107.

Reviewed by John Leonard

TT IS Humphrey Carpenter's bad luck that his biography of W.H. Auden should appear just two months after the publication of "Young Auden" by Edward Mendelson (Viking). Although Mendelson stops in 1939, when Auden and Christopher Isherwood abandoned England for the United States, he has already made an impressive case for the continuity of a career. According to this case, Auden shrugged off modernism. He even came to suspect symbols. He rid himself of family, ghosts, trolls, landscapes, history and pure form. Inside his exacerbation, he sought the words to praise. The end of his quest. "the real world," was rootless Ameri-

Carpenter, while he emphasizes the church to which Auden returned as if to his difficult mother, finds in the career less continuity than hodgepodge. He would seem to agree with Stephen Spender: "One of Auden's characteristics is to make a cult of whatever he happens to be doing, which becomes to him what the poet must do." Mendelson and Carpenter agree on the invidious influences — Icelandic Sagas and English boarding schools; Hardy, Eliot and Yeats; D.H. Lawrence and Georg Groddeck; John Layard, Homer Lane and Gerald Heard; Kierkegaard, Barth and Reinhold Niebuhr; undigested Marx and Freud - but one, the fastidious critic, is looking for literary heroism and the other, a delicious gossip, is looking for good copy.

Carpenter's Auden is the last great English eccentric. The young boy looks at a bone in Julian Huxley's hand and tells him, correctly, that it is "the pelvis of a bird." The young teacher sleeps outside in the garden; when it rains, the geese gather under his umbrella. The poet in New York, flat-focted and corn-afflicted, resembling at times "a big, mad, white rabbit," at times "a thatched cottage" and at times "a wedding cake left out in the rain," wears carpet slippers in the snow, but not socks and not underwear, he also urinates in his bathroom sink.

Black Magic

In China, according to Isherwood, Auden knew he wouldn't be killed "because Nanny would never allow it." In Iceland, spending the night in a mental institution, he talked to the friends, he was rude, arrogant and ate like a pig. He loved vodka and hated sugar. LSD did nothing for him, but he depended on Benzedrine and Seconal. He believed in black magic, graphology and the telepathic power of cats, and he once laid a curse on Dylan Thomas.

Anthony Blunt told him about Spain; Guy Burgess telephoned him before fleeing to the Soviet Union; Edmund Wilson was annoyed to hear from him that Tristan and Isolde must have been a pair of lesbians "because a man making love to woman couldn't really get into that rapturous state"; and Hannah Arendt rejected his proposal of marriage. The worst lines he ever wrote were "Isobel, who with her leaping breasts/Pursued me through a summer," and he thought they would have been an ideal caption for a Thurber cartoon.

Afternoon Holidays You are wondering about the sex. Carpenter does not stint. There was the homosexual uncle who collected

photographs of naked choirboys. There were the school chums, the Berlin boys, Fire Island and, of course, Chester Kallman. Auden apparently had a brief fling with the late Richard Crossman, but not with the late Benamin Britten. He and Isherwood, while wasting their time in China ual bathhouses to be "afternoon holidays from their social conscience." The same Anden who approved of Don Giovanni as "a hero for whom seduction is a vocation" walked out of "Pal Joey" enraged by the behavior of the chorus girls. I didn't know any of

If you think sex will explain the poet, then Carpenter is your man. He is as interested in sex as he is in why Auden only got a Third at Oxford. (Mendelson is more concerned with spies and boundaries and "the absolute gift of pardon.") All that wit seems to have led to sadness, and yet Auden thought he had been a happy man. Carpenter can't be sure, and neither is Mendelson. At the end, Auden refused to allow conversations about dreams: "The subconscious," he said, "is inherently boring." One wonders about his dreams, about Orpheus and the school marm.

Was he slumming in Spain and China? How could "The Court Poet of the Left," as Mendelson describes him, have come to support U.S. involvement in Vietnam? Did he desert England in its hour of need? Were his thin days and years after the war our fault, Kallman's or his own? Were they indeed thin? Mendelson and Carpenter don't think so; Edmund Wilson and Randall Jarrell disagreed. But as Jarrell said: "One never steps twice into the same Auden.

After the poems, the documentary films, the librettos for Britten and Stravinsky, the anthologies and the aphorisms and the sex, what did he add up to? "I must have knowledge and a great deal of it," he said, "before I can feel anything." And: "Political social history would be no different if Dante, Michelangelo, Byron had never lived. Nothing I wrote against Hitler prevented one Jew from being killed. In the end, art is small beer." Too bad. We wanted him to be a great poet, and every once in a while he chose to be one.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

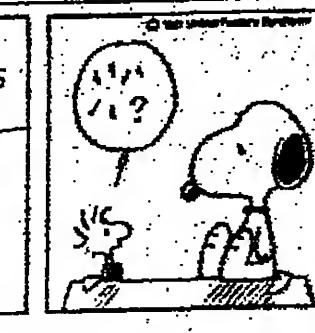
Museum in Louvre To Get More Space The Associated Press

PARIS - President François Mitterrand said Thursday that the Ministry of Economy and Finances would be moved out of the Louvre Palace. The move means that the Louvre. home of such works as the Mona Lisa. the Venus de Milo and the Winged Victory of Samothrace, will be able to accommodate more visitors. More than three million persons a year see the Louvre's treasures and in summer waits of up to an hour to get in are not uncommon. With additional

play works of art in its storeroom. Mr. Mitterrand did not say when the ministry, which has had offices in the Louvre since the last century, would move because offices for it have to be found.

space, the museum will be able to dis-

MOCKINGBIRDS I'VE BEEN THINKING... IMITATE THE SONGS MAYBE YOU'RE A OF OTHER BIRDS... MOCKINGBIRD... LEMME SEE YOUR WINE LIST.



NO I'VE NEVER HEARD OF ANY COPYRIGHT PROBLEMS









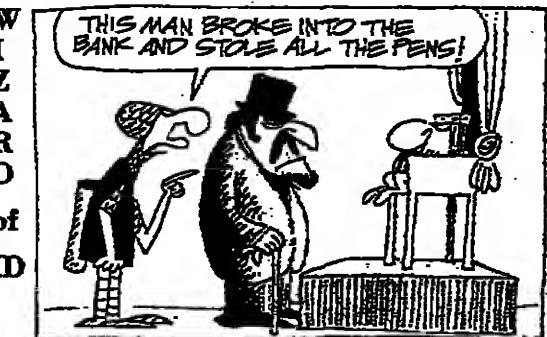
















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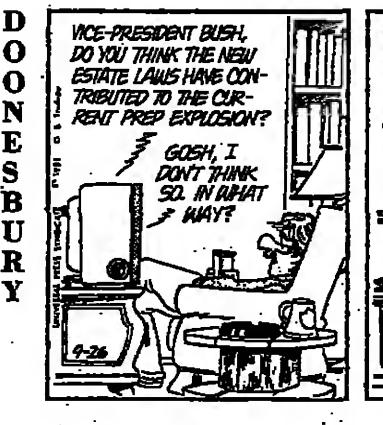
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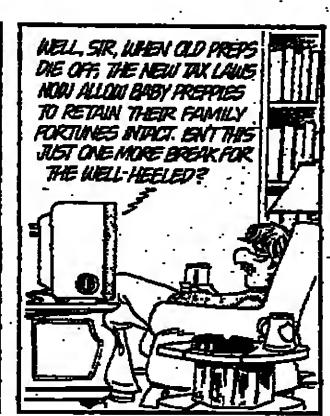
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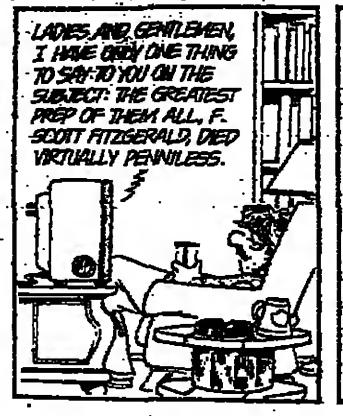
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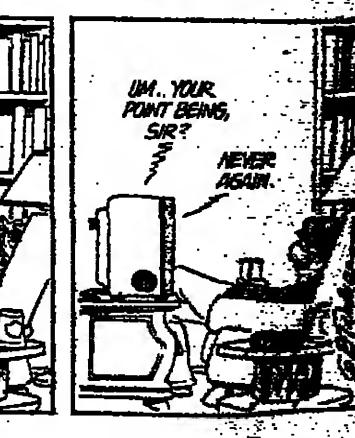
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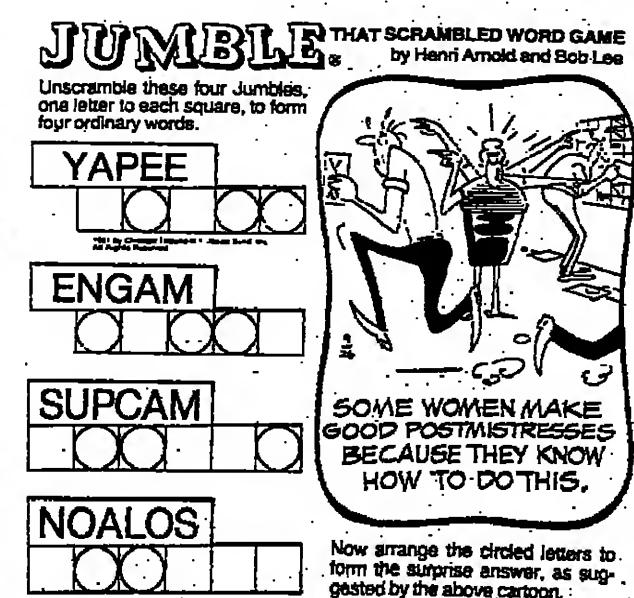








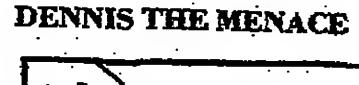


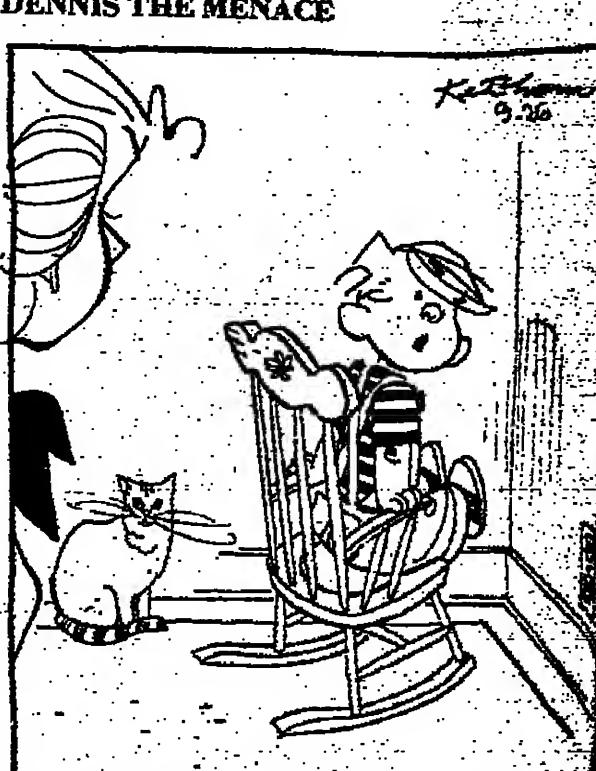


(Answers Monday) Jumbles: IMPEL NAVAL ZINNIA TRUISM

was-A "VILE INN" (violin)

Answer: What the musicians said that awful hotel:





DO I HAVTA SAY I'M SORRY, OR DO I GOTTA

Underected Tree Ippear Likely to Keep Winning

By William N. Wallace New York Times Service

NEW YORK - All five unbeaten teams remain favored n the fourth weekend of NFL play. Dallas and Philadelhis are at home, but Miami, San Diego and Atlanta travel. reviews of the games follow, with records in parentheses and the wagering line from Nevada sources.

American Conference

Miami (3-0) at Baktimore (1-2) — The Dolphins are handiokie fullback, replaces Woody Bennett, who is out for the eason. Tony Nathan is questionable. A.J. Duhe and Bob aumhower are leaders of an outstanding young defense. he Colts have concern for Bert Jones, who has passed for aly 208 yards. Betting line: Miami by 21/2. Houston (2-1) at N.Y. Jets (0-3) - The Oilers' new of-

mse, with Earl Campbell in a lesser role, has been pitiful. en Stabler no longer throws the long pass and was sacked ght times by Miami. But Houston's defense is as strong as ver. The Jets have given up 100 points in three games and they continue at that pace, will exceed the league record f 501 set by the Giants in 1966. Betting line: Houston by 3. Buffalo (2-1) at Cincinnafi (2-1) — The Bengals' limited ffense will have difficulty making first downs against that nothering 3-4 Buffalo defense, which will go without hane Nelson, the linebacker. Jerry Butler, the Bills' best ceiver, is also out. Betting line: Buffalo by 3.

Kansas City (2-1) at Seattle (1-2) — The Chiefs have - lany injured players, the most important the all-pro defenive end. Art Still, out for a month with knee damage. They iso need help at running back. These teams split last seaon, the scoring difference one point each time. Betting line: eattle by 2. New England (0-3) at Pittsburgh (1-2) — The Patriots

ave been beating themselves, with 15 turnovers so far. fatt Cavanaugh is the new starting quarterback. The teelers may be coming alive. John Stallworth caught eight of Terry Bradshaw's passes against the Jets for 134 yards. rank Pollard has replaced Sidney Thornton at halfback Setting line: Pittsburgh by 41/2.

San Diego (3-0) at Denver (2-1) — The Chargers' scoring machine may run into problems with the aggressive Bronco defense. Dan Reeves, the new Denver coach, has been squeezing a lot from a modest offense led by his one-time teammate, Craig Morton. Rich Parros, a 1980 rookie hurt last season, is the surprise regular halfback. Betting line: - San Diego by 3.

National Conference

N.Y. Giants (2-1) at Dallas (3-0) — The Giants must count on their passer, Phil Simms, to keep them competitive against the Cowboys, who have allowed an average of 288 passing yards a game. But the big problem will be to take the ball away from Dallas, which has punted only 14 times. Betting line: Dallas by 10½ points.

Minnesota (1-2) vs. Green Bay (1-2) at Milwaukee -John Jefferson, the Packers' new wide receiver, says he is ready to play, but that will be up to Bart Starr, the coach. Del Williams, the new running back, is not ready. Tommy Kramer, the talented quarterback, is back in action, which

makes the Vikings formidable. They have all but abandoned the running play. Berting line: Green Bay by 21/2. New Orleans (1-2) at San Francisco (1-2) - Both quarterbacks are questionable. The Saints may replace Archie

National Football Lagrana Standings

AMERIC	AN C	ONI	FERI Islan	ENCE	5	NATIONA	LL C	OKF	ERE	NCE	
					Eas	STATE OF	Div	sion			
Miomi .	W	L	PP	PA	Pct.		W	L	PF	PA	Pct.
	3	0	46	27	1.000	Dollas	3	0	91	48	1,050
Buffato	2	1	80	23	-667	Philodelphia	3		Ω	77	1.000
Baltimore	7	2	42	91	.333	NLY. Glants	2	1	47	38	467
New England	0	3	52	77	.000	51. Louis	ī	2	64	80	333
NLY, Jets	0	3	40	TOD	_D90	Washington	Ö	3	47	83	.000
Cas		· Cantral Division									
Cincinneti	2	1	75	77	467	Detroit	1	2	71	71	.333
Houston	2	1	44	39	467	Green Bay	ij	2	54		
Pittsburgh	ī	2	81	77	333	Chicogo				75	.333
Cleveland	1	2	37	70	333	Minnesplo		. 3	54	61	-333
Wes	tern	_	بولي		-223		<u>!</u>	2	.49	81	333
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	2	1	67	65	.667	Affonta	3	0	92	34	1.500
Oakland	2	7	63	29	467	Los Angeles	1	2	72	73	.333
Denver	2	1	47	30	467	Son Francisco	1	2	62	75	.333
Seattle	1	2	44	57	_333	New Orleans	i	2	30	64	.333

New York to 27-15.

Mariners 2, Rangers 1

ciorek singled home the winning

run in the 11th inning as Seattle

defeated the Rangers, 2-1. Left-

handed reliever Shane Rawley shut

out Texas for four innings to pick

up his third victory, and Dick Dra-

go got the last two outs for his fifth

White Sox 4, Angels 1

Dennis Lamp pitched a four-hitter

as Chicago beat the Angels, 4-1

The White Sox, winning for only

the seventh time in 27 games, took

an early lead with an uncarned run

in the second inning and went

back ahead in the third on two-out

singles by Tony Bernazard, Harold

Expos 7, Pirates 1

In the National League, in Mon-

Baines and Greg Luzinski.

In Anaheim, Calif., right-hander

In Arlington, Texas, Tom Pa-

Manning with their rookie, Dave Wilson, who looked good against the Giants. Guy Benjamin backs up the 49ers' Joe Montana. Either one will try a lot of passes against a weak defense. Betting line: San Francisco by 6.

St. Louis (1-2) at Tampa Bay (1-2) — The Cardinals will continue playing Roy Green, their regular safety, also at wide receiver, until Mel Gray returns from the injured list. The unimpressive Buccaneers will introduce two new kickers, Bill Capece, who replaced Garo Yepremian, and Larry Swider, who succeeds Tom Blanchard as the punter. Betting line: Even.

Washington (0-3) at Philadelphia (3-0) — Wilbert Montgomery will sit out this game with injuries, but the Eagles do not need him. The Redskins, who have had almost no running attack, regain John Riggins, but Joe Washington is doubtful. The offensive line is a patchwork affair. Betting line: Philadelphia by 9%.

Interconference

Atlanta (3-0) at Cleveland (1-2) — The Falcons, who breezed through their first three games, will be missing two defensive regulars, Jeff Merrow and Joel Williams. After two losses, the Browns played well against Cincinnati. If their improved defense can somehow take the ball away from Atlanta, they will make this one interesting. Betting line: Atlanta by 21/2.

Oakland (2-1) at Detroit (1-2) — They have not met since 1978, and each has had a big turnover since then. With their fullback, Mark van Eeghen, out, the Raiders are now missing five injured regulars. Betting line: Oakland by 2.

Monday Night

Los Angeles (1-2) at Chicago (1-2) — In spite of sore ribs, Pat Haden is to start again as the Rams' quarterback in this National Conference game. The disappointing offense has averaged 281 yards. The Bears will be without Dennis Lick, their offensive tackle who has not missed a game in five seasons. They played well against the Bucs and did not fumble after eight fumbles in their first two defeats. Betting line: Even

Borg to Lay Off for Four Months

lar to Borg's,"

By Neil Amdur

New York Times Service NEW YORK --- Bjorn Borg plans a four-month break from professional tennis that will prevent him from defending his Volvo Grand Prix Masters title at Madison Square Garden in January. - The Swedish star ranks sixth in the season-long Grand Prix point standing. The top eight finishers

in the 91-tournament circuit qualify for the Masters, along with the four leading doubles teams. Borg, who won the Masters the last two years, played a tournament this week in Geneva, his first since losing the U.S. Open final to John McEnroe Sept. 13. He is to play only two more Grand Prix events this year — in Buenos Aires and Tokyo —

To Get the Adrenatine Going

before leaving the circuit in early December.

"Bjorn has told us that he won't play any tennis. even exhibitions, during the layoff," Bob Kain of the International Management Group, which represents Borg, said Thursday. "He wants an extended total break from tennis to get the adrenaline going again."

Borg affirmed these intentions Thursday in an interview with L'Equipe, the French sports newspaper. "I will not be going to the Masters, even if I am qualified," he said.

He has asked for special dispensation next year to play fewer than the required number of designated tournaments.

For 1982, players who commit to the Grand Prix circuit must play at least 10 tournaments, in addition to the U.S. Open and the Wimbledon and French championships. The players have the option of naming all 10 of their designated events for the year by Dec. 15 or listing five by Dec. 15 and another five by March 1. Borg requested only five for the year, three in the first half of 1982 and

His failure to fulfill his designated events could result in forfeiture of his bonus pool money for 1981, according to Marshall Happer, the Grand Prix administrator. On a broader scale, his layoff seems certain to produce revisions in the Grand

Prix rules. "There's no provision in the rules for taking time off," Happer said. "Players who are injured and miss tournaments are entitled to make up their events even if it carries over to the next year. But we've never been faced with a situation simi-

Borg's planned layoff follows a 12-month period during which he has won only four of 13 tournaments. Kain said Borg had discussed the layoff with him on several occasions earlier in the year.

"It's very similar to the layoffs that Chris Evert Lloyd has taken," said Kain, whose organization also represents Lloyd, "Biorn hasn't had one long break. The longest he's been away has been four or five weeks, usually for an injury. Basically, he's kept playing a more limited schedule and tried to remain competitive. I think he found out he can't do it and have the same results, so now he'll take the extended break."

"I want to cut it out a bit," Borg told L'Equipe. But he denied that he planned to withdraw from competition soon. "This can take three, five. seven, ten years. One doesn't know. But since I feel well. I think I'll be around a long time."

GENEVA (UPI) - Borg continued to coast to easy victories at the \$75,000 Grand Prix tennis open as he overpowered Heinz Gunthardt of Swit-. zerland, 6-2, 6-2, in Friday's quarterfinals. The night before Borg had ousted Pablo Arraya, a qualifier from Peru, by the same score.

Revived Royals Down Twins, 9-2

wo runs apiece as the Royals 11-11. Otis spearheaded the Kanproke out of a hitting slump with a sas City attack with two hits, in--2 victory over Minnesota Thursday night to move back into first a base and scored twice. place in the American League West. The result gave Kansas City a half-game edge over idle Oakland and a 312-game lead over the

The Royals, who had scored

In Boston, Mike Hargrove and Toby Harrah highlighted a threerun seventh inning with their third

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

113 020 ZIX-10 10 4 Faicone, Leach (2), Marshall (4), Oresco (6) and Steams: Griffin, Smith (5), Mortz (6), Ti-- draw (6), Eastwick (7) and Davis, W-Tidrow, 3-38. L.-Orosco, 6-1. HRs-New York, Valentine 2 7 (8). Chicago, Waller (2), Durham (10), Davis (4), Pittsburgh 000 000 010-1 7 1 100 020 31x-7 12 1

third-place Twins.

O.Jones, D.Robinson (6), V.Cruz (7), Romo (8) end Nicosia; Lee, Reardon (2) and Carter, W-Lee, 45, L-Outones, 44, HRs-Montract, Lee (1), Cromortie (5). 212 000 D0x-5 14 0 McWilliams, Bedroslan (3), Gerber (4), Camp (7) and Singtro; Knepper, D.Smith (8) and Puiois. W-Knapper, 9-4. L- McWilliams, 7-1. HR-

Houston, Kneeper (1). 00(11) 030 000-14 20 0 01 6 000 050-6 11 0 M.Davis, Brusstor (8), McGraw (9) and B.Soone: Sorensen, Shirley (3), Littell (3). Often (3), La Point (7), Bair (9) and Parter, Brummer (4), Sanchez (9). W--ALDavis, 1-3. L-Sorensen. 7-7. HRs-- Philippelphia, B.Boone (4), St.Louis. 7+race 2 (5).

011 100 900-3-10 3-Weich and Scioscia; T.Griffin, Tuffs (3), Row land (5), Lavelle (6), Breining (7), Harpesheimer (9) and May, W-Welch, 8-5. L-T.Griffin, 8-8. HR—Los Angeles, Scioscia (2). AMERICAN LEAGUE 101 020 100-5 9 4

Transactions

New York

FOOTBALL ictional Football League BALTIMORE—Waived Arnie Diaz guard. CHICAGO—Signed Emonuel Zanders, guard. GREEN BAY-Signed Eric Torkelson, running back. Placed John Thompson, fight end, on the injured reserve list. Woived Stave Atkins.

KANSAS CITY-Signed Sylvester Hicks, delensive and. Placed Art Still defensive and, and . Montreal Carlos Carson, wide receiver, on the four-week injured-reserve list. National Mockey League

HARTFORD-Assigned defensemen Mickey Voicen and Mark Renaud, right wing Don Gillen and left wing Dave McDonald to Binghamton of the American Hockey League. MONTREAL-Assigned defensemen Craig Levie and Bill Kitchen and forwards Yvan Jaky and Guy Carbonneau to Nova Scalia of the American Hockey League. Recolled Dwight

Schaffeld, defensemen, from Nova Scatla.

only nine runs in their previous the Red Sox, 5-2, and prevented KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Amos five games, rapped 14 hits to help them from moving into a tie with Dus and Willie Wilson drove in Dennis Leonard even his record at idle Detroit for first place in the AL East. Boston left 11 men on cluding a two-run homer, and stole

Indians 5, Red Sox 2

hits of the game, as Cleveland beat

Palmer and Dempsey; Guldry, McGaffigan (3). Frazier (7) and Cerone, W-Palmer, 7-8, L-Guldry, 11-4. HR Baltimore, Daver (4). 010 000 301-5 10 000 101 000-2 9 2 Brennon Spiliner (6) and Hassey; Torrez, Burgmeler (7) and Gedman W-Spillner, 3-4, L-Torrez, 8-3. HR-Boston, Gedman (4). Konsos City Havens, Veselic (2), D.Cooper (6), Hobbs (8)

and Wynepar, Loudner (8); Leonard, Quisenber-

ry (9) and Wathan, Quick (6). W—Leonard, 17-11.

L-Havens, 3-5. HRs-Minnesofo, Engle (4), Konsos City, Otis (9). 100 000 000 01--2 8 009 002 700 00-1 4 1 Beaffle, L.Andersen (7), Rawley (7), Drose (11) and Builling, Fireve (2), Narron (11); Medich, Comer (11) and Sundberg, W-Rawley, 3-6. L—Madich, 9-6. HR—Septile, Meyer (2). 011 90T 100-4 TB 070 000 000-1 4 3 Lamp and Fisk; Klean, Hassier (7), Jetterson (B). Mahler (9) and Ott. W-Lonsp, 7-5. L-Kison.

0-1. HR-Chicago, Baines (8).

Standings_ AMERICAN LEAGUE

treal, the Expos ripped apart Pittsburgh, 7-1, and increased their NL East lead Bill Lee tossed a sixhitter over 7% innings and added his second career home run for .545 .512 good measure. The blow, a solo shot off starter Odell Jones to lead off the fifth, came with Montreal nursing a I-0 lead. Before the inning was over, Andre Dawson Cakland scored another run with a sacrifice ATT fly and the Expos made it a rout .366

NATIONAL LEAGUE

.651 .575

_535

295

with three runs in the seventh. Phillies 14, Cardinals 6

In St. Louis, Philadelphia erupted in the third inning for 11 runs and 12 hits - including nine straight hits with two out - and buried the Cardinals, 14-6. Sixteen Phillies went to the plate during the National League's biggest inning of the year. Eleven of them hit safely and two walked. The Phillies' streak of nine hits in a row (a double and eight singles) was the longest in the NL since 1930. The loss was the sixth in seven games for the Cardinals.

Astros 5, Braves 3

In Houston, Art Howe knocked in two runs and Jose Cruz and Dickie Thon each rapped three hits to carry the Astros to a 5-3 victory over Atlanta.

Dodgers 7, Giants 3

In San Francisco, a 15-hit offensive explosion gave the Dodgers a 7-3 victory over the Giants.

Cubs 10, Mets 9 In Chicago, Bobby Bonds

homered with two outs in the eighth inning to give the Cubs a 10-9 victory over New York. The victory was the third straight for Chicago, keeping alive its playoff chances in the second half of the split season. Ty Waller, Leon Durham and Jody Davis also homered for the Cubs, while Ellis Valentine hit two homers and a double and drove in five runs for the Mets.

Orioles 5, Yankees 1 NEW YORK - After another knockdown incident involving In New York, Jim Palmer Reggie Jackson, George Steinpitched a four-hitter and Rich Dauer slugged his fourth homer of the season to lead Baltimore to a 5-1 victory over the Yankees, Palmer stretched his career tally against

brenner, the Yankees' principal owner, says the team will film every Yankee game as evidence in lawsuits that he threatens to file against pitchers suspected of throwing at Yankee hitters. "We're knee-deep in lawyers, and we will use them to protect

Beanballers

Risk Suits —

Steinbrenner

New York Times Service

our players," Steinbrenner said Thursday after a fight between Jackson and Cleveland's John Denny during the Yankees' 6-1 victory over the Indians Wednesday night at Yankee Stadium. Steinbrenner said the Yankees

have told their pitchers not to throw at opposing batters and not to retaliate if a teammate is thrown at. But he said of Jackson: "In recent days he's been decked 10 or . 12 times. We will not stand for this type of baseball against Reggie or any of our players." The owner's statement was is-

sued before Jackson was dusted once again — by Baltimore's Jim Palmer on Thursday. This time Jackson showed no reaction.

"If the league does not wish to strongly enforce the existing laws or change the rules," Steinbrenner said, "the Yankees have decided to take the matter into their own hands. From here on, any pitcher who throws at a Yankee batter will be served with a lawsuit within 24 hours, or during his next visit to New York. The Yankees will exhaust all legal remedies to protecttheir players as human beings and as valuable parts of the Yankee organization.

Incidents With Fans

NEW YORK (UPI) - Major league players had trouble with fans in two cities Thursday night. In San Francisco, outfielder Reggie Smith of Los Angeles was ejected in the sixth inning of a game against the Giants for entering the stands behind the Dodgers' dugont and fighting with a heckler. Other fans joined the fracas while Dodgers tried to pull Smith back into the dugout. Eight fans were booked on charges of disturbing the peace and released on their own recognizance.

In St. Louis, Pete Rose of the Phillies was issued with a summons for disturbing the peace after he allegedly pounded a bat on top of the Phillies' dugont to frighten fans who had been shouting obscenties at him and throwing beer at Philadelphia players. Two fans were ejected from the stadium by officers who handcuffed them and dragged them from the box seats behind the Philadelphia dugout. They were charged with assault, resisting arrest and disturbing the

Cub Fans Deserting CHICAGO (AP) — The Cubs

Not since the Bears won the professional football championship in 1963 have Chicago fans hadra champion in a major professional Sport

paign — a 6-5 shootout victory in Giants Stadium and a 3-2 overtime

victory at home.

Most Valuable Player: "Chinaelia is a super scorer and I expect two goals from him. But we'll get three from me and another two from my teammates to win the game." Chicago eliminated Seattle, Montreal and San Diego to reach the Soccer Bowl.

Reggie Jackson going down after a close pitch Thursday night.

BADEN-BADEN. West Germa- nist countries, where the athlete is

ny — Demands for a new code of 'maintained by the state. "Ama-

eligibility, designed to eliminate teurism was devised in a capitalist

sham amateurism, were made Fri-

day at the 11th Olympic Congress.

Austrian Olympic Committee,

pleaded for some reward for ath-

letes, saying that the congress has

"moral responsibility" to help

Heller said athletes must be

athletes maintain themselves and'

helped to attain high standards of

performance. "Otherwise only

wealthy athletes would be able to

attain the highest standards. That

would go against the principle of

Western Disadvantage

International Olympic Committee.

149 national Olympic committees

and the 26 Olympic sports federa-

tions. Only the IOC, which meets

separately next week, can make

Lance Cross of New Zealand, a

member of the IOC executive

The congress brings together the

equal oportunity for all."

their families.

rule changes.

Kurt Heller, president of the

Amateurism Criticized as Outdated, Unfair

'ism" has no meaning in Commu-

society and can be interpreted only

in a capitalist society," Cross said.

socialist state."

"It has no meaning whatever in a

er standard of performances have

placed athletes in a capitalist soci-

ety at a disadvantage and this has

brought about discrimination." he

Cross said there are no longer

professionals and amateurs in

sport, only the two classes of part-

time and full-time sportsmen. He

added that the IOC's Eligibility

Commission, seeking ways to

revise rule 26 in the charter, had a

well-nigh impossible task because

the rule "does not provide for the

changes that have taken place in

international sports, which in turn

have followed changes in the

Cross declared: "It is preferable

to have no rule at all rather than a

rule that cannot be enforced." He

said top-class athletes should be al-

world's social structure.

"Increasing demands for a high-

Youth Is Given a Say At Olympic Congress

BADEN-BADEN, West Germabetter watched than heard.

The athletes used the new privilege to register demands for tightening drug controls, relaxing the amateur participation rule and increasing the participation of women in Olympic sporting events.

A Precedent

Loud and sustained applause

It was a significant moment for change is measured not in the swift ticks of precision-timed Olympic clocks but more in terms of eras of

bureaucratic evolution. American sports administration groups have been working athletes onto their

more slowly, if at all.

boards during the past eight years,

but other nations have moved

Doping Problem

invited here appeared to realize

early the chance handed them to

make a splash. At first strangers to

each other, they quickly organized

themselves into working groups

and, fending off an attempt by So-

viet authorities to influence the se-

lection of their spokesmen, seem to

be moving toward a strong final

statement to be delivered Monday

ing control methods that cloud

The 35 Olympic medal winners

ny - Bowing to youth and democracy, the functionaries who rule the Olympic Games Friday formally listened to the complaints and demands of Olympic medal winners, in a break with the 87year history of the movement that had formerly held athletes were

from the more than 600 world sports federation and national Olympic committee officials here to discuss the future of the Games greeted Ivar Formo, the 30-yearold Nordic skiing champion, when he stepped to the podium and scored a precedent as the first athlete to address the Olympic Congress. He was followed by Bulgaria's women's rowing champion, Sveila Otzetova, and by West Germany's star fencer, Thomas Bach. the world movement, in which

John Holt, secretary-general

the International Amateur Athletic

Federation, predicted a widening

of the eligibility rules to allow ath-

letes to receive financial benefits

Leader of Revolt

rebellion against President Carter's

Moscow Olympic boycott, Ameri-

can rowing star Anita DeFrantz,

28. had her moment of glory

Thursday when she received the

bronze medal of the Olympic Or-

der for her resistance to the White

"I would do exactly the same

again," DeFrantz said. "I still say

the athletes themselves should

have been the ones to decide. And

most American people think we

Nobody worried about the

Games getting too big. Robert H.

Helmick, American secretary gen-

eral of the International Sports

Federation, said the size of the

Games was not the important is-

ican athletes to Moscow.

were right now.

A year after leading an athletes'

from advertising.

IOC to liberalize its controversial rule 26, which governs the amateur status of participants, in view of the more strenuous demands placed on athletes who end up sacrificing jobs and schooling to train for the Olympics. In a third set of demands by the

athletes. Bulgaria's Otzetova callec for an end to discrimination against women in sports. "Science has shown that women are suitable for all sports and that severe training does not damage the health of women, providing that it is submit ted to strict medical control," she said. "Women who practice sport: are physically and psychologically much fitter.

First Marathon for Peking The Associated Press

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have averaged 3,368 fans per game for four games on their final home stand of the season. Only 2,555 saw Thursday's victory over the Mets — despite Chicago's mathematical chance of winning the second-half title in the NL East.

Soccer Bowl: Sting Aims to Provide Chicago With Its First Title in Years

United Press International

TORONTO — The Chicago Sting, a soccer club with an unheraided yet explosive scoring attack, hope to end an 18-year drought for their city's professional sports fans with a victory over the high-profile New York Cosmos in Saturday's Soccer Bowl here.

Sting forward Karl-Heinz Gran-

itza, the spark behind the most potent offensive unit in the North American Soccer League this season, claims the wait is about to end. "We're ready for the Cosmos. We're hungry," said Granitza, who contributed 19 goals to Chicago's league-leading total of 81 during the regular season. "We want to beat New York and, in our own minds, we're thinking that we beat

them twice this year already, so why not a third time?" The Sting, whose record of 23-9 in regulation play was matched only by the Cosmos, defeated the New Yorkers in both of their confrontations during the 1981 cam-

The Cosmos had an easier path to the final and can claim a decided advantage in playoff experience. The New York club has won four NASL championships, including three — 1977, 1978 and 1980 — in the last four seasons. Said Granitza of New York's Giorgio Chinaglia, the NASL's

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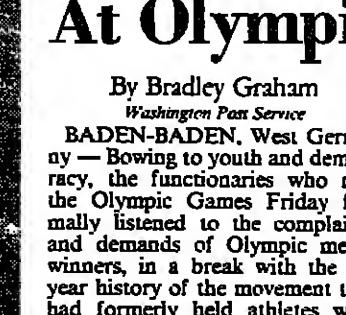
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Borg Coasts in Geneva



by Sebastian Coe, the British Friday's brief speeches touched on topics of keenest concern to the athletes. Most astonishing to the Olympic officials was the athletes' own urging that something be done about the deficiencies in dop-

> This was Formo's message. He called for the establishment of an international drug control committee to monitor doping full time, and asked that athletes caught using drugs be fined as well as disqualified for life.

world competitions.

Women's Role

The athletes also appealed to the

House and her efforts to get Amer-

PEKING - Eighty-four entrants from 12 countries are to run Sunday in the 42-kilometer first Peking international marathon. The Chinese organizers told a press conference Friday that the race would cover flat city streets around the center of Peking, starting and ending in Tiananmen Square. The marathon is sponsored by Suntory Ltd. and other Japanese firms, and will be televised by satellite to Japan.

lowed to capitalize on their talents. board, said the word "amateur-CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS **ESCORTS & GUIDES** A-AMERICAN ESCORT SERVICE

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Art Buchwald

Political Contribution

Washington — My friend Waster VanderBeek is a lifelong Republican. This year he contributed five bucks to the 1981 GOP Victory Fund. He thought nothing more about his donation, until he received a large "Certifieate of Recognition," suitable for framing The certificate had two

gold seals on it. He was also given a plastic card he could carry in his wallet, identifying him as a "1981 GOP Victory Fund Spon-

Accompanying these priceless documents was a "personal" letter

from Congressman Guy Vander Jagt, chairman of the fund, telling Mr. VanderBeek the decision to award him his certificate was by unanimous vote of the National Republican Executive Committee. in appreciation for all Walter had done for the party.

Buchwald

Vander Jast continued in his letter. "I wish I could deliver this certificate to you personally in Palmyra New York. This would give me an opportunity to tell you in detail how your financial support

The letter also spelled out how the Democrats, who were to blame for the most serious crisis since World War II, were now sabotaging President Reagan's plans to re-

How do I know all this? Walter came into my office the other day and showed me the documents. He looked slightly crestfullen, and I asked him why

"When I arrived on the shuttle, there was nobody there to meet me. I didn't expect the president. but he could have sent Vice President George Bush or Al Haig to be

2d Panda Born in China

United Press International PEKING — A seven-year-old panda has given birth to the second cub born in captivity in China this month, the official Chinese news agency reported. Zoo officials at Chengdu, capital of Sichuan province in southwest China, said both the mother and the baby panda — born Sept. 18 were "in good health." Another cub was born Sept. 14 at the Peking zoo.

at the bottom of the ramp when I got off the plane."

I agreed. "After a letter like this, they should have at least sent Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker's limousine. What brought you to Washington in the first

"Well, I heard the Executive Committee of the National Republican Party was holding a meeting. and I thought they might be looking for an ambassador for the Court of St. James's. I wanted to be there in case they had any questions to ask me."

"Did they interview you?" "I didn't get into the meeting. I showed my plastic 'Victory' card to the guard at the Republican National headquarters, and he escorted me to the door. He thought I

was some kind of nut."

"I'll bet when Congressman Vander Jagt hears about it, that guard will have egg on his face,"I

"I'm not too sure. I went up on the Hill to see Vander Jagt to complain about the treatment I had received since arriving in Washington, and even when I produced his letter they said he couldn't see

"You would think the congressman's staff would know who you were, after what you've done to defeat the Democrats."

"They were too busy stuffing 'Certificates of Recognition' into envelopes to notice I was even

"So what did you do next?" "I heard there was a big dinner for Menachem Begin at the White House, so I called up Nancy Reagan's social secretary and told her I was free that night."

"Did she invite you to the din-"Not exactly. She told me to hold the line, and the next thing I knew I was talking to the Secret Service, who wanted to know

where I was calling from." "Well," I said, "for a guy who has been unanimously recognized as a Victory Fund sponsor by the Republican Party, I would say they were more interested in your five bucks than they were in you."

"I'm starting to come to the same conclusion. And you know something else? I don't believe Congressman Vander Jagt ever did want to come to Palmyra, New York to give me my certificate personally.

2 1981. Los Angeles Times Syndicate

White House Tennis Is Not All Love

By Arthur Brodsky

WASHINGTON — For some Washing-tonians, the most intriguing tennis match played this spring was not at the French or the Italian championships. It was a doubles match played by two senior White House aides, a senator and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Haig had been invited to play on the White House tennis court by Ronald Reagan's chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, who, along with Deputy Chief of Staff Michael Deaver, another player in the game, are two-thirds of the triumvirate that rules the White House staff. The fourth player was Sen. Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada, Reagan's closest friend on Capitol Hill.

Earlier in the year that foursome would have been an impossible combination. Haig was locked in a political wrangle with the White House over who would have primacy during foreign policy crises. Haig eventually lost his battle to Vice President Bush, then antagonized the White House staff with his public statements on who was in charge on the day Reagan was shot.

When the time came to make political amends. Baker, who managed Bush's presidential campaign, and Haig, the erstwhile antagonist, teamed up to beat Deaver and Laxalt 6-0, 6-2. It was a friendly game although there were some jokes that Laxalt a good player, was miffed at having to play with Deaver, who is not up to the senator's

Thus was reinforced the political importance of the tennis court located on the most secluded spot of the grounds of the United States' most closely watched building. Set on a low patch of land on the south lawn, the White House court is surrounded by shrubbery and fencing.

Tourists walking around the White House can't see the court from the sidewalk and would never know it is there. That is, after all, the point: To give a president, his staff and their guests some privacy in which to develop both lob shots and policy.

For the first time since 1974, the country is without a tennis-playing president. Gerald R. Ford, who took office in August that year, was an active and enthusiastic doubles player. The 1976 election brought in what may have been the highest-ranking tennis administration the country had seen. Both Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale were tennis players who used the White House court.

Since Reagan doesn't play tennis, Bush by default should now be considered the First Tennis Player. Unlike Mondale, Bush doesn't use the White House court, preferring to play on weekends on the court at Observatory Hill, the official residence of the vice president, located a few miles away from the White House.

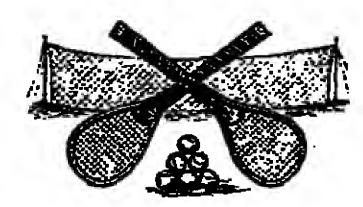
It's up to Bush to carry on in the grand

tradition of the man who began tennis at the White House, Theodore Roosevelt, Just about 80 years ago, T.R. tore out some gardens and greenhouses behind what was then the president's office to put in the first court, a grass court. William Howard Taft had the court moved to its present location in 1910 to

Through the years there have been a lot of good times on the court, such as the Baker-Haig combination, or mixed doubles games with staffers and their wives. But there have been some somber moments as well. Bert Lance. Carter's closest friend from Georgia, was forced to resign his job as director of the Office of Management and Budget following charges that be had committed banking improprieties before coming to Washington. The more Carter defended Lance, the worse the situation became.

make room for what is now the Oval Office.

James Fallows, a Carter speechwriter for two years, remembers what happened one day: "I ended up, sort of by fluke, playing doubles with Hamilton Jordan against Carter and Lance. There was a real air of Götter-



dämmerung to it, because I guess they had already decided that he [Lancel had to quit. So when the fun and games were over, Carter and Lance just sat by a little table on the side of the court and brooded for a while." It was hard for the players to keep their minds on the game, during what Fallows called the "first real moment of tragedy" for Carter.

Yet for pathos on the tennis court, the Lance affair pales in comparison to a bizarre sequence of events involving a president rarely thought of in sporting terms - Calvin Coolidge. Silent Cal conducted the draw for the 1924 Davis Cup Competition on the White House grounds and then, 3½ months later, saw his 16-year-old son die as a result of an injury the boy received playing tennis on the White House court.

On June 30, 1924, Coolidge's son Calvin was playing tennis with his brother John, and developed a blister on the big toe of his right foot. No one thought much of it at the time, but an infection developed and, incredibly, he became seriously ill. Expert physicians were called in, thinking it might be appendicitis. Then inflammation of the bone marrow followed and on July 7, a week after the tennis game, Calvin Coolidge Jr, died at Walter Reed hospital, his parents at his side.

In modern times, tennis injuries have re-

mained more mundane, with Ford most susceptible to injury because of knees weakened by playing football in his college days.

There is one paramount rule of protocol when playing on the White House courts: the president does not wait on the sidelines. "The assumption was that whenever the president wanted to play on the tennis court, his time was more valuable than yours," Fallows, the Carter speechwriter, recalled. "The way you would know that would happen is that suddenly you would see Secret Service men around and realize that in 30 seconds vou would see someone else."

A White House staffer has to develop some tact and diplomacy when being bumped from the court, particularly if it's the president who is doing the bumping. Timothy Smith, a Carter official who worked at the White House and the Justice Department, said that he and Hamilton Jordan had barely begun their match one day late in the afternoon. They had tried to pick a time when they thought Carter least likely to show up, but he crossed up their strategy by suddenly appearing by the court.

"He [Carter] insisted we finish our game. We insisted we had to leave," Smith said. Finally, Jordan told Carter that the score was 5-4 for Smith in the third set, with Smith ready to serve, so the two staffers might as well call it quits. And so they left, Smith ex-

If having a court around is a nice convenience for a president, it's just a step short of nirvana for players on a White House staff, particularly those with seniority to bump off lower-level officials.

Normally, there are about 50 or 60 top people with court priviliges, although the Reagan administration is trying to cut that number down

Back in the Carter days, anyone playing with Jordan got into the court "by divine right," Fallows said. Jordan was described as the best of the prominent players on the staff. "He was a fast, aggressive tennis player," commented Don Floyd, a local pro who

gave Jordan lessons. Regardless of administration, tennis-playing former White House staffers all share a common memory: boy, was it nice when the boss was out of town. There was no president to bump them off the court. No urgent phone calls to interrupt a crucial volley.

When it comes to tennis, the lone White House court seems to rank right up there with Wimbledon and the U.S. Open as a world power.

Arthur Brodsky is a Washington energy writer who would rather be writing about, or playing, tennis. He wrote this article for the Washington Post.

Faithful Cares Researd for China

The Chinese caretaker who

watched faithfully over the U.S.

consulate at Kismen through wars and decades of political removil was finally rewarded with a \$6,000 check, a U.S. official said in Hong Kong, Zhao Wenjin, 75, became 2 custodian of the consulate on the China coast about 300 miles northeast of Hong Kong in 1926. He worked on undanneed by his U.S. employers absence during the break between China and the United States. But with the restoration of diplomatic ties in 1979. the wheels of bureaucracy began to move again. On Sept. 17, U.S. consular officer John D. Long, stationed at the new U.S. consulate in Canton, was able to journey to the old foreign outpost of Amoy, now called Xiamen, to compensate Zhao, "He kind of nodded and said Thank you," said Long of the presentation, which took place over hot cocos and Chinese pastries offered by Zhao in his quarters adjoining the two-story redbrick consular building. Zhao reminisced about his more than five decades in the service of the U.S. government, for which he has been granted \$74 a month in retisement pay. The \$6,000 represents retirement payments dating from 1968. Henry Kinsinger canad when the U.S. government says he technically retired, even though he worked until this year. The British consulate paid Zhao's salary on Washington's behalf during the years when China and the United States had no diplomatic relations. The building was finally turned

After the U.S. hostages were released from Iran, ex-hostage Donald Cooke went to Washington and met another ex-hostage --- the former ambassador to Columbia, Diego Asencio, who was held captive in Bogote last year. Cooke has now married Asencio's daughter, Ann. Cooke's parents say. Cooke's mother said her son and new daughter-in-law are hopeymooning in Jamaica. She said she assumes the bride will accompany Cooke to Paris, where he is to begin his next State Department assignment Oct.

into a Chinese oceanographic insti-

tute in 1979. Zhao and his wife

plan to use the \$6,000 to travel to

the United States where they will

live with a daughter in Los Angeles

and visit a brother in San Francis-

Alessandra Missolini, the 18year-old granddaughter of the late

Irahan dictator Beatto No. has landed a job as a boste. "Domenica in," a weekly sion variety show that is one of ly's most popular programs.

In the Romano, So, youngers, of the lastist leader who let into World War II, m a ne jazz pianist and her mother Scicolone, is the sister of it. actress Sophia Loren Alexandre played a minor role in the a Scoin film "A Special Day" Loren and Marcello Manhall

The minth Lord Melant descendant of the one-ten natched hero of the 1805 Trafalgar, is a London of with no desire to take the House of Lords. Dead ter John Horstin Nelson sust inherited the title from cle, the eighth Lord Trafalgar, who owned a ninth Lord is not one for el: "I've been on the cross of ferries and across the No. but never any great distant 10th Lord Nelson probable Peser's son, Sisson John Nelson, now 9.

the literary world five 1 when he announced his would consist of two wolds cause one book wasn't but to contain his saga. He abnost \$3 million, and the volume, "White House sold well after its publication the autumn of 1979 despite the midable price (522.59) (1.521 pages, 4.2 pounds) Kissinger is now expended memoirs to three volumes 1 ume two will stop at Nison's nation " confirms Chris Vic. inger's personal secretary, while lowed him into private life in the State Department. Offers journalistic helping hand on h books has been Harold Evans tor of the Sunday Times of h don. The second book is dies next spring, the third is a row of vears.

Queen Elizabeth II flew to be tralia for a 17-day visit which include the opening of the tamonwealth Conference we Wednesday. She and her haden Prince Philip, will also stop our New Zealand for a week beginning. Oct. 12, followed by a state was Sri Lanka Oct.21-25. The quen scheduled to return to land Oct. 25.

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